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SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WASHINGTON.

Close of Commissioner Wells's Official Career.

Western Port of Entry Bill—Claims Passed Upon This Session—Further Debate on the San Domingo Treaty This Week—Its Second Expiration by Limitation of Time—Its Ratification Doubtful—The Chinese Labor Bill—Probable Report on the Currency Bill—The Tax and Tariff Measure—The Military Asylum Investigation, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 25, 1870.

Exit Wells.

It isn't likely that any movement will be made in Congress to extend the office of Special Commissioner of Internal Revenue, which expires by limitation of law on Thursday of next week. The friends of Mr. Wells are ready to push for an extension, and believe it could be carried by a good majority in both branches if the President indicated that he would reappoint Wells. He is understood to be willing enough personally to do that, but the Secretary of the Treasury is decidedly hostile to such reappointment. It is currently reported that he told the President he could not remain in the Treasury if Wells were kept in office. The President, therefore, declines to say he would make the appointment if the office was continued, and the friends of Wells will probably take no further steps in the matter.

Western Ports of Entry.

Senator Trumbull's bill to establish the Western Port of Entry bill, so-called, into shape to move it yesterday. He and General Schurz will vigorously press its adoption, and it will unanimously have the support of the Western Senators. They are reasonably confident of being able to carry it through the Senate.

Claims.

The House Committee on Claims has had six hundred and sixty-four bills before it this session, aggregating $8,673,690, of which eighty-one, amounting to $1,248,447, have been favorably reported and passed; 172, amounting to $3,387,859, have been reported adversely, and all others are still in Committee. Of those favorably reported nine were from the Eastern; 5 from the Middle; 17 from the Southern, and 23 from the Western States.

The Secretaryship of Utah.

There has been a sharp contest over the Secretaryship of Utah since the death of Col. Crowley, recently confirmed. The President says he thinks he will not make any change out there as one of the parties now in possession for a while. When he does make a change the appointee will be a gentleman from Alabama.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 25, 1870.

The San Domingo Treaty

Comes up in secret session of the Senate at one to-morrow, and it will prossibly be debated for at least three days of the week. It expires a second time on Friday next. The votes of twenty-five Senators will defeat its ratification. Its leading friends concede that there are twenty-three or more votes now in it will vote against it, while there are five or six more as to whose position they doubt. The opponents have carefully canvassed the situation very carefully, and feel entirely confident that there are twenty-five Senators who will not vote for it. One of the documents brought out by the investigation of the Committee against the treaty among those not irrevocably committed to vote for its ratification. It is the original protocol signed between Baez, Babcock and the Dominican Minister of State, on the 4th of September, which has been frequently made in this correspondence on Friday night. The first article of this agreement provides as follows: "His Excellency, General Grant, President of the United States, promises privately to use all his influence to establish that idea of annexing the Dominican Republic to the United States, may acquire such a degree of popularity among members of Congress as will be necessary for its accomplishment, and he offers to make no communication to that body on the subject until he shall be certain that it will be approved by a majority." There is no great difficulty in understanding what this means, and it is hardly necessary to put into plain English what is there veiled under diplomatic language. After reading the article it is easy enough to understand why the President's urgency with respect to the treaty, even if it fails to secure the necessary vote for ratification. Baez has got the credit that having carried out this agreement.

The Chinese Labor Bill.

There seems to be a good deal of misunderstanding through the country about the Chinese labor bill pending in the Senate. There has been some very foolish and extravagant talk on it, but the bill itself is a good one. The custom in California is to bring over large loads of Chinamen on the basis of a labor contract, and take what is substantially a mortgage on their families for the repayment of the outfit and cost of transportation. These Chinese are then hired out at the best figures that can be obtained, a small part only of each man's wages going to him, and the rest going to the contractors who bring them over. The bill simply seeks to knock up this infamous business, and has nothing whatever to do with Chinamen who come here of their own accord, nor with those in this country who make contracts for which the law does not apply. The whole framework of these ship contractors is called a misdemeanor, punishable by a heavy fine half of which goes to the informer and half to the Chinaman interested, on condition that he returns at once to his own country, under such regulations as the Court may be prescribe.

The Tax and Tariff Bill.

The Finance Committee met at their meeting yesterday, considered the tax and tariff bill with a view of seeing what shall be done to make good the loss of revenue consequent on the abolition of the income and incomeTax. Sherman said in the debate on Friday that the vote on striking out all the income sections of the bill involved something like seventy-five million dollars. It is understood that they have agreed to recommend the reduction of the tax on gross receipts, which yields six million three hundred thousand, and the retention of the present duties on sugar, which yield seven or eight millions more than would come from such rates as the Committee have recommended. These two items make up the income reduction, as will be seen, and the Committee will probably advise the passage of the remainder of the bill as heretofore reported.

The Currency Bill.

The Conference Committee on the currency bill held a meeting last evening, and agreed on the basis of their report. They will retire all three per cents, assessed by the present banks, issue forty-five millions of new national bank circulation, as adopted by the Senate; redistribute twenty-five million new National Bank circulation as adopted by the Senate; redistribute twenty-five million as demanded by the House, and provide for free banking on a gold basis as in the Senate bill. These are the essential points of the bill as they will present it in a few days. The details have not yet been agreed upon, but Garfield and Carter are to put it into shape to-morrow.

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RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY FISH.

There is no doubt but that Secretary Fish will withdraw from the State Department before the summer is over, but it is not by any means certain that the President will send him to England to replace Mr. Motley.

SECRETARY COX TO WITHDRAW.

Secretary Cox is also booked for a departure, but there is no truth in the rumor that he desires to leave sooner than to be in the Cabinet with Mr. Axtell.

MR. FISH AND MR. MOTLEY.

The story presented in the Washington dispatches of the New York *Tribune* of to-day, relative to the re-appointment of Secretary Fish and the recall of Minister Motley, is a pure fabrication, and the President authorizes its denial. So far as the President is concerned, Mr. Fish has no intention either of resigning from the State Department or of accepting the mission to England, and the President has any idea of recalling Mr. Motley.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 27, 1870. NO. 244.

SAN DOMINGO.

THE SENATE INVESTIGATION.

Majority and Minority Reports—The Majority Exonerate Gen. Babcock—The Minority Take the Opposite View.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Senator Howard this morning, from the select committee on the memorial of Davis Hatch, presented a report concluding as follows: "The majority have come to the conclusion, which they announce with pleasure, that, although it has been openly asserted in the Senate that Gen. Babcock was guilty of misconduct, they are satisfied the charge is unfounded, and that he conducted himself throughout with perfect honesty and sincerity. They look in vain for any evidence of any insincerity on his part, or any intentional error of prevarication. His whole conduct has been marked with truth, honor and fidelity, and the whole evidence leaves him without a stain; and we would be untrue to our own convictions if we did not apply to his case Ingalls and Sackett, who accompanied him, and indeed aided him in negotiations, like commendation, and we take pleasure in expressing our conviction, after weighing all the facts and circumstances within our knowledge, that in its negotiation and preparation the treaty is free from any fraud or unfairness, and that the agents employed by the respective Governments have acted with becoming frankness. It is not permissable in us to express in this public manner our opinion of the merits of the treaty or the course which the Senate should accept in regard to it, but as agents engaged in its initiation have been charged with corrupt motives and improper conduct, we think it appropriate to say we deem the accusation unfounded."

The committee, in review of Hatch's claims, say: "Had it been falsely seized and subjected to a mere mock trial, and condemned without a hearing and without testimony; in short, had he been treated with manifest wantonness, tyranny and cruelty, they could not hesitate to recommend the payment for satisfaction. But facts do not show that such was the character of the proceedings, but that they were, on the contrary, in accordance with the laws of the Republic. The committee, therefore, see no ground for this branch of his claim. To prove the loss of his property, he presents no other evidence than his own statement, to which he has omitted to make oath; and to admit his statement as being true, it does not follow under ordinary circumstances that he has a valid claim for damages. That occurred as part of the ordinary circumstances of war, because he was an admitted enemy of the Spanish Government. According to the testimony of the ex-commercial agent of Spain, Mr. Hatch had been engaged in an illicit traffic at Barbaras. The Danish vessel Patio was consigned from St. Thomas to Hatch at Barbaras, and was undoubtedly engaged in illicit traffic, at which Mr. Hatch connived. She was seized, condemned and sold by the Dominican Government. That a person so situated should receive indemnity for the property thus seized was thus pending would seem singular, and from the evidence before the committee that Mr. Hatch has now any ground for a claim for indemnification. If he was damaged at all by such seizure, which it is not necessary to deny—it was a misfortune, growing out of his own acts, and without injustice to him he can establish no just claim against the government of Dominica, we are constrained to leave. We are not able to see its justice, and that, at any rate, his application to Congress in this behalf is premature. We cannot but regard this unusual course as an attempt by Mr. Hatch on making his alleged grievance public to prevent a fair consideration of the treaty of annexation, to arouse unfounded prejudices against it, and to create a belief in His course evinces a want of that candor which should characterize every American citizen abroad in matters in which his Government is concerned. Loud and unauthorized clamors against, individuals, blind surmises and personal pique are not means proper to be exercised to influence any congressional committee, therefore, recommend that Mr. Hatch's petition be indefinite postponed. The report is signed by Jas. W. Nye, J. M. Howard, Geo. V. Williams, and Wm. Warner.

The minority report on the Babcock question expresses regret at being obliged to dissent from the views of the majority, and argues that the testimony does not irrevocably committed to vote for its ratification. It is the original protocol signed between Baez, Babcock and the Dominican Minister of State, on the 4th of September, which has frequently been made in this correspondence on Friday night. The first article of this agreement provides as follows: "His Excellency, General Grant, President of the United States, promises privately to use all his influence to establish that idea of annexing the Dominican Republic to the United States, may acquire such a degree of popularity among members of Congress as will be necessary for its accomplishment, and he offers to make no communication to that body on the subject until he shall be certain that it will be approved by a majority." There is no great difficulty in understanding what this means, and it is hardly necessary to put into plain English what is there veiled under diplomatic language. After reading the article it is easy enough to understand why the President's urgency with respect to the treaty, even if it fails to secure the necessary vote for ratification. Baez has got the credit that having carried out this agreement.

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POLITICAL.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 25.—The canvass is about to open enmestly. Nearly all the candidates are on the stump. The August election have taken the stump.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The caucus of Democratic and Conservative Senators and members have agreed on a Congressional Campaign Committee, to consist of two Senators at large and one Representative from each State, represented in the Senate and House by Democratic or Conservative members. This committee are authorized to appoint a resident committee, to consist in part of their own members, together with citizens of this city.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

A Havana telegram of Saturday says the number of cholera cases and deaths are daily growing less, and no fears are entertained of the epidemic at present.

Says a Memphis telegram of Saturday: The crops report of the Little Rock *Gazette* gives encouraging accounts of the cotton and corn in Arkansas. In this section the crops are suffering from excessive rains, rendering working impossible.

A duel between two young lawyers at Memphis, Tennessee, was prevented by the arrest of both parties.

An incendiary fire at Newark, N.J., Saturday morning consumed a stable attached to Sanford's Hotel, on Hill street, with its contents, including all the horses. The flames spread to the Methodist Protestant Church adjoining, and destroyed the roof and the whole interior of the church, including a melodeon and the furniture. The church was insured for $5,000, and the building being valued at $30,000. The stable was not insured.

The down passenger train on the Grand Trunk Railroad, Friday afternoon, was thrown off the track near Portage Mass., and the engine and box smashed. The engineer and fireman were somewhat bruised.

The greater portion of the village of Clifton Springs, N. Y., was destroyed by fire on Saturday afternoon.

The Albany, N.Y., *Journal*, of Saturday, says: Cattle, sheep and hogs could have been shipped from Buffalo, dellyerable at Albany or New York, at one cent a head.

John A. Bingham, the resident manager of Adams Express, died in Philadelphia Saturday.

Gen. Sherman visited the Shoe and Leather Exchange at Boston Saturday and was made an honorary member.

A temperance organization was formed Saturday at Boston, with the object to enrol the Sabbath School children throughout New England. Governor Claflin presided, and Mr. Gough delivered an address.

The boiler of Rupert's distillery, at Peoria, Ill., exploded Saturday afternoon, killing one man and wounding another.

A desperate conflict took place in Hallis, Peoria county, Ill., Wednesday afternoon, in which pistols, pitchforks, clubs, etc., were used. Nine persons were seriously, and perhaps fatally injured. The battle took place in a harvest field, and had its origin in an old grudge.

Rebecca Bradford recovered Saturday in the Circuit Court of St. Louis $5,000 from Henry G. Cady, for seducing her under promise of marriage.

Wm. Marks, living four miles below St. Louis, on Saturday blew out his brains. Cause whisky.

Several cases of Sun Stroke in Cincinnati were reported Saturday.

Lieut. Gen. Sheridan, who returned to his headquarters at Chicago, on Saturday, after a four through the Indian country, has been absent since the 3d of May. During his trip he has traveled over five thousand miles. The object in making the tour was to become more thoroughly acquainted with the vast region known as the Indian country, and the real situation of affairs there, as respects the Indians and white settlers. He has received unusual courtesy as an attempt by Mr. Hatch on making his alleged grievances public to prevent a fair consideration of the treaty of annexation, to arouse unfounded prejudices against it, and to create a belief in of irreproachable character, was arrested by the Dominican authorities on a charge of inveigling aided a party of revolutionists, he was tried by a military commission and sentenced to be shot. The record of the trial shows the whole proceedings to have been barbarous and a farce. Second, Haden was pardoned on condition that he would leave the country, by decree of the Dominican Senate, officially published October 4, 1869. Third. Hatch was, in spite of that decree, kept in prison till the middle of March, 1870. Fourth. Baez and his Secretary of State, the latter in an official note, addressed to the Commissioner of the United States, stated as the reason for Hatch's continued imprisonment, after pardon, that he was feared he would incite a revolution scheme if set free. Fifth. Commercial agents of the United States, Messrs. Ingalls and Sackett were men in their power to procure the release of Hatch, but refused to do so, and left San Domingo as special agent for the government, and having authority to give directions to war vessels of the United States in Dominican matters for the protection of the Baez government against foreign interference, and declined to speak a single word in favor of the release of Hatch, but also discouraged others from doing so. The minority believe that, aside from Hatch's pecuniary losses, he is in consideration of the treatment he received at the hands of the Dominican Government, entitled to indemnification, but they cannot close this report without declaring their unqualified dissent from the position taken by the majority in regard to the treatment of an American citizen abroad, on the grounds that it was done under the color of authority, in this or that way, with regard to the accusation of a crime of which he was acquitted or excused under the circumstances. They rejected it as a doctrine repugnant to the principles of civilization, and subversive of the rights of humanity, and generally the history of this Republic. They desire, also, to express their unqualified condemnation in the majority report that this investigation is instituted for the purpose of assisting the Executive branch of the government as unveiled for and frivolous. They would be sorry to think that the Executive would lend aid to attack a fair investigation into the conduct of a citizen. The report is signed by Senators Schurz and Ferry and concludes with the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, Davis Hatch, an American citizen, has been unjustly imprisoned by the Government of the Dominican Republic for a considerable period of time, and in consequence of such imprisonment was subjected to great inconvenience, suffering and pecuniary loss; and, WHEREAS, the treatment of Davis Hatch, as this Government is officially informed by Mr. M. M. Gauthier, the Secretary of State of the Dominican Government, was owing to an apprehension entertained by that Government that Davis Hatch, if set at liberty, would exercise an injurious influence with regard to the treaty annexing the Dominican republic to the United States; and, whereas, this constitutes a gross outrage to Mr. Hatch and indignity to this republic therefore,

Resolved, etc., That the President be requested to demand of the republic of Dominica full reparation for the suffering and losses of Davis Hatch, as above set forth.

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EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

London Merchants Insist Upon their Objections to the Chinese Treaty—Steamer Ran Down and Sunk at Arklow, Ireland—Pontifical Documents Forbidden Publication in France—The Exiled Orleans Princes—The Revision of the Bible—The Vote on the Education Bill in England—Amalgamation of the Franco-American with the German-American Bank—An Exploring Squadron Sent out from Spain—The Tailors' Strike in Cork—Napoleon III Again—The Last of the Canadian Emigrants—Complaint Against Ollivier for Abuse of Power—The Banquet to Esseps, and the Wants of the Suez Canal, &c., &c.

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POLITICAL.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 25.—The canvass is about to open enmestly. Nearly all the candidates are on the stump. The August election have taken the stump.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The caucus of Democratic and Conservative Senators and members have agreed on a Congressional Campaign Committee, to consist of two Senators at large and one Representative from each State, represented in the Senate and House by Democratic or Conservative members. This committee are authorized to appoint a resident committee, to consist in part of their own members, together with citizens of this city.

Y. M. C. A.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Reception at the Academy of Music—A Happy Affair—Further Proceedings.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
INDIANAPOLIS, June 25, 1870.

AFTERNOON SESSION WEDNESDAY.

The afternoon session yesterday of the International Convention was held in the First Baptist Church, to enable the Committee on Decorations to arrange the Academy of Music for the reception meeting in the evening. The assembly was called to order by the President. The church is a fine brick structure, with side galleries, a large organ opposite the reading desk, from which music was discoursed. It has a large and wealthy congregation.

THE MOTTO.

All the Vice Presidents having taken seats on the platform, and the delegates panting for the fray, George H. Stuart desired that the motto of the Convention be, "Not by might, nor by power, but by My spirit, saith the Lord," which was unanimously adopted.

THE DECLINE OF ASSOCIATIONS, AND THE REMEDY.

The subject for discussion was, "Have any Associations declined, and if so, why?"—was opened by Wicks, of Brooklyn, and followed by many others. The points made were briefly these: That associations declined because—

First, They could not find any work to do. Second, A competent and earnest leader was lacking.

Third, Having a missionary to do their work.

Fourth, Not having the co-operation of all the preachers.

Fifth, Meddling in other societies' work and neglecting their own, that of reclaiming young men.

Sixth, The luke-warmness of the members.

Seventh, A surplus of machinery; or, in other words, too many societies and not enough either the ability, experience or the means.

Eighth, Lack of spiritual life as individuals.

Ninth, Not enough individual effort.

Tenth, Lack of a foundation other than that Jesus is the Son of God.

Eleventh, Inefficiency of Presidents. And Twelth, One delegate said in a jocular manner, "want of success."

AN EMPTY HALL AND POOR HOUSE.

During the discussion on the above subject, a delegate from Pennsylvania said they, as an association, could find nothing to do, for they had a vicious jail in the county, and it was always empty, and that closed. When he said this, all the delegates wanted to know where it was, so they believe in the world know that there was such a place on its surface. He answered, Warren, Pennsylvania.

SOME FUN.

Much mirth was created during this discussion by two of the delegates making jokes upon their own names. It was customary upon a delegate rising to speak, for the speaking to give his name and residence. In these two incidents they spoke so low they could not be heard, and on inquiry being made by the President, they replied, "Take away W, which gave to it intoxicating power, from whisky, and you have my name, Hiskey." The other said by changing the first letter of his name, M, to N, you had before you his name, His name was Hascal. These, with other little points, provoked much laughter.

While on that subject, I will relate what befell one of the Pittsburgh delegation on his way on the cars, through, it is to their natures. A lady receiving a tract from him with the request that she would read it, looked at it, and felt happy, after his mission of distributing tracts was over. One more Christian and professing Christian could enjoy himself in that way, so, just as our delegate was taking him to receive his tracts in a book, and waiting for him in the possible language man can use, to bid you welcome, he would gladly do it.

The organ, under the direction of addresses were made by the President of the Convention, Hiram Hitchcock, and George H. Stuart, all of whom were very happy in their replies, and created a most glorious feeling of love amongst, and for each other. Hiram Miller said there was a great honor on hand of the delegates, with the most sincere gratitude and profound admiration of our hearts, to say that we are very glad that we have come, and thank you for this most magnificent reception.

George H. Stuart, on rising, said no where had he ever met with a greater treat as this, except in his own city (Philadelphia), but he would not say that it approached the latter in any respect, and on that occasion had the honor to present to that Convention a distinguished son of Indiana, Schuyler Colfax [Here, who left the Senate chamber at half-past twelve, with the intention of taking the cars for Philadelphia to speak for Christ, and when he arrived at Pittsburgh, Pa.; San Francisco, Cal.; Washington, D. C., Erie, Pa.; and New Haven, Conn., vote was taken, and Washington received by a large majority. The selection of the time and place for the next annual convention, to be held in Chicago, Ill., commencing the next Thursday evening, in May, 1871.

Long before the hour appointed for holding the meeting, crowds wended their way along every avenue that led to the Academy of Music, and at the appointed hour every seat was filled, and more than three times over them; and standing room were occupied by ladies and gentlemen desiring to welcome the delegates to Indianapolis. The house was most beautifully and appropriately decorated. Immediately facing the audience, extending fully across the stage, and placed the salutation of Paul, in large letters, "For to me to live is Christ—alive you." Immediately beneath that was the motto, "Christ and mankind loved letters, surrounded by wreaths of evergreens, "Y. M. C. A.," with the symbol of a cross arranged in the form of a triangle, the letters in colors, also surrounded by a wreath. On the pulpit in front of the platform, was erected a fountain, representing the water of life, surmounted by beautiful flowers and plants, very artistically arranged, so they gave a refreshing and left flowers, trees, oleanders, &c., which occupied the front of the stage, the whole presenting a perfect picture.

On the pulpits on the right and left of the stage were placed the flags of the nations, and from the "Stars," "Quit ye like men," and "Be strong," in large letters, and on the left side the American flag. On the upper tier was placed the banners, on which were painted "Cincinnati, 1858," the place and year of the first International Convention," "What hath God wrought," "Toronto, 1866," "British Provinces." The body of the hall was decked with flags, so that the effect of the whole presenting an appearance such as any city might be proud of. But when to all this was added the bright and attractive faces of the array of beautiful ladies and gentlemen that filled every seat, and the music of the band, the whole made a scene it is not often the lot of man to behold.

The platform was assisted by four organs and a full brass and string band, and was led by Professor Ellis, of Chicago.

A few minutes after eight the Chief Executive of the State, a short, thick-set gentleman, with sandy grey hair, and who in general appearance is very much like the late lamented Abe Lincoln, and who is known by the *sobriquet* of "Old Honesty," stepped forward and introduced Governor Baker of the citizens of the State, cordially welcome the delegates to the State capital. The Mayor of the city, Daniel Macauley, Esq., then delivered an address of welcome on behalf of the citizens of Indianapolis, in which he said he was not a professing Christian, and using the language of Paul, that he was not of the old gentleman who suddenly found himself wealthy, determined to build a house, furnish it nicely, and ask one thousand of the most learned men he could find libraries in their houses. He then went among the stores of books, he told the bookseller to select for him, and instructed him to send them all with equal nice backs, and he would buy the whole a moral, religious book, just put in large letters on the back, and he would set them up and down the different shelves."

The Mayor then cheerfully committed his speech to memory, and it is to be hoped that he will benefit both from what he heard and himself expressed.

The Rev. Dr. Day delivered the address of welcome on behalf of the ministry, in the course of his remarks he said that God taught us lessons by the glories of nature—the sun, moon and stars—and he added the lessons taught us by the love and watchfulness of the mother, "Take away," he said, "all others, for doubtless these young men and young women were for the fulfilment of the prophecies of Joel when he said, "In the latter days the young men shall prophesy, &c."

He was followed on behalf of the association of Indianapolis, by Mr. Sandford, in the absence of its President, by the Superintendent, J. R. Brandt, who said that when first the invitation was given, a year ago for the convention to visit this city, to welcome you to our home, and said we should say the cause had been growing and is stronger to-night than it ever was, and that it is now our privilege for him in the possible language man can use, to bid you welcome, he would gladly do it.

The response to the address of welcome was made by the President of the Convention, Hiram Hitchcock, and George H. Stuart, all of whom were very happy in their replies, and created a most glorious feeling of love amongst, and for each other. Hiram Miller said there was a great honor on hand of the delegates, with the most sincere gratitude and profound admiration of our hearts, to say that we are very glad that we have come, and thank you for this most magnificent reception.

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The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1870.

SEVERAL days have elapsed since the "organ" has said anything about the "whelps" it promised to "kick into outer darkness" for engaging in the True Republican Movement. Has it given it up as a bad job?

AS AN illustration or recognition of the increasing influence of newspapers, it is an interesting fact that the new Minister of Foreign Affairs in France, M. de GRAMONT, is engaged in organizing a *Bureau de la Presse* in connetion with his department. Its object will be to collect the political facts reported by the foreign newspapers and to analyze every day the articles of discussion that appear in them.

THE True Republican movement is making most gratifying progress. Thousands are in it who have made no sign in public, and will give it the benefit of their influence and experience. Numbers of Republicans, conspicuous before the cliques ruled them out because they could not make them their tools, have come forward to take a hand in the work of regenerating and saving the Republican party. It is also gratifying to know that eminent Republicans and estimable citizens will not decline to go upon the Ticket in whatever position their fellow Republicans may choose to place them. The people are reaching out for the best men, and expect when they make a selection there will be no declining. The cause and the honor will permit no one to decline any part assigned to him. The party is in a crisis brought about by corrupt managers. To rescue it is a high duty, from which no one should think of shirking; and no one, we are confident, will. A ticket that in its composition will give expression to the sentiment that is universal outside of the Ring, will start off backed by three-fourths of the voters of Allegheny. We are happy to say that of such we are absolutely certain.

Now that the Senate, on a square vote, has expunged from the Tax Bill the Income Tax clause, the country, with uncommon interest, will await the action of the House, when the bill goes back to that body. The Senate has responded to the almost universal demand, and that, too, in face of the adverse action of the House, which is popularly supposed to be the more immediate representative of the people. The subject has been thoroughly and understandingly discussed before the people, whose verdict is next to unanimous against the tax; and it would be strange indeed if the popular branch of Congress *should* persist in its opposition. The old-time notion has been that Congress should execute the ascertained will of the people. This is the central idea of a representative government, which has, singularly enough, been set aside, however, by the present House of Representatives up to this time, in its action on this question. The plea that the needs of Government require the continuance of this tax, cannot be urged, because if any such necessity exists the exaction in a form just and not not odious would be cheerfully submitted to. It is because the tax is unjust and odious that its abrogation is demanded.

ENGLAND is no longer dependant on France for uninterrupted telegraphic communication with its East Indian possessions. By the completion of the Falmouth, Gibraltar and Malta cable, messages can be sent "hither and thither," whatever may happen to interrupt the transmission of dispatches throughout French territory. In other words, a direct submarine route between England and India has been established, and the event was celebrated on the 22d inst. by a banquet in London. On that occasion there was an interchange of courteous messages between the President of the United States and the Governor General of India and the Prince of Wales. General GRANT, acknowledging the dispatch of the former of these dignitaries, said: "I congratulate you upon the connection of your country with the *balance* of the world by telegraph," &c. In a venerable form of speech the majesty of England is recognized as the guardian of the English language, and even Englishmen admit that the President of the United States is joint administrator of the charge. It seems, therefore, a pity that in a short message sent so far and to be eagerly read by so many, General GRANT should have fallen into so odious a misapplication of the word "balance." Even WEBSTER'S Dictionary, by no means squeamish in such matters, characterizes the use of *balance* for remainder, or rest an "odious vulgarism." However, they say that the Queen's English is hardly ever well treated in the Queen's speeches, and the fact may serve to justify the President's verbal lapse.

THE DAY OF RECKONING.

It has come at last! And so it will always be with tyranny and corruption.

The Republicans of Allegheny county, wearied and disgusted, will bear the dictation and corruption of the Central Junta no longer. For years they have practically had no voice in filling the offices or in the control of their own affairs. They might select delegates, but the Junta have done the "marking" in conventions, and though A might be the choice of a majority, B, if the favorite of the Junta, was certain to be "marked" in. What bargaining and purchase could not effect, "marking" could. NAPOLEON never invented a system for perpetuating his tyranny more perfect than this "marking" system of the Junta.

Every attempt to reform the manner of making nominations has been steadily and successfully resisted. The "marking" system has been insisted on as the very thing necessary to the continuance of the Central Power which for years has dictated nominations to the Republicans of Allegheny and controlled the affairs of tax-payers.

It has frequently been asked why the offices were filled by persons selected from headquarters. The answer is, that headquarters have held on to the very thing which enabled them to control conventions against the will of the people. The people might select delegates to Conventions, but the Junta were safe so long as they possessed this secret spring whereby they were greater than the people.

To dethrone this Junta and destroy this Power the Republican masses of Allegheny have cut entirely loose from it and taken the control of affairs into their own hands. It is no bolt. So far from this being the case, it is the Republican party, in its proper capacity, acting in defiance of the Junta.

In justification of this act every principle, moral and political, which governs men of rectitude and high purposes can be successfully appealed to. Not only does conscience but interest council and justify the action.

Among the results of the Junta's sway is increased taxation and a perfectly frightful increase of crime, wretchedness and misery. To the lowest order of community have been subjugated its most vital concerns. Those who pay the taxes and have the greatest stake in the management of affairs have really had little or nothing to say. And now that they complain and propose to institute a remedy, they are met with the insulting accusation that they have neglected their duty, that if they had attended the primary meetings they might have had the control. In nine cases out of ten, what chance has a decent citizen ever had at a primary meeting or in a convention, against the Junta? NAPOLEON might to-day with equal reason taunt the French people, on whose necks he has placed his yoke, with the accusation that they have not done their duty.

The tyranny of the Junta is now and will continue to be absolute unless the people rise in their power. Every valuable interest has been trifled with. The moral sentiment of the community has been treated with contempt. Though taxation be piled mountain high; though every other house contain a skeleton as the result of the nefarious management or the office of Commissioner, the Junta have continued to run that machine in utter encoucern. The complaint from taxpayers is disregarded. The cry from hundreds of ruined families, the startling criminal calendar of our courts, the amazing increase of depravity and vice, the dark cloud of dissipation and drunkenness, all proceeding straight from the Junta's machine, the County Commissioner's office, have no influence on them.

To think that the great Republican party with its sacred memories, great principles and high purposes, should be so prostituted,—it is this that has made endurance longer impossible. Thank God, the day of reckoning has come at last!

A WEIGHING APPEAL.

The Union Republican Executive Committee (by courtesy so styled) for this county has issued an address to the Republican voters, signed by W. S. PURVIANCE, Chairman, and the two Secretaries. Notwithstanding a few rather ill-natured reflections and very weak "inventions," we must admit that the general tone of the paper is not haughty—it is subdued and humble enough. It may be that the party at large will read with some astonishment the allegations of the Committee that the Republicans who have signed the call for an independent Republican Convention, are not real, but only "professed Republicans." It is indeed admitted that they "claim to be Republicans, and to have hitherto acted within the regular political organization," but the Committee are not assured of the fact and evidently doubt the genuiness of the "claim." Now we would pardon something to excited feelings and a good deal more to ignorance. The Committee be in trouble; and we long since more than suspected that it had little knowledge of the Republican party of this county. At length we are assured, by its own confession, of the truth of what we heretofore only surmised on strong grounds, indeed, but without the evidence which produces conviction.

The party is enlightened on another point. We have long suspected with others that the present Union Republican Executive Committee of this county, regarded itself as constituting the Republican party of Allegheny county, but the evidence was not entirely clear and satisfactory. Now the address settles the question. Our servants would be our masters. They claim to have "the powers, which, for years past, in authorized and regular channels, have been handed down to *your present* Executive Committee *at whose call, and whose alone*, the regular conventions convene." Ah! indeed, the power of our young Venitia is absolute. No matter that in 1865 you run the Republican majority of 11,000 down to 4,000. No matter that the whole party repudiates you now. Our self-satisfied young Venitia *alone* can call a convention. The servant has became a lord and master—a gentle lord and master, who mercifully promises not to apply "the party lash" to those "who may break away from the regular organization," that is to say, the sway of young Venitia.

The address charges that the Independent Movement has for its object the formation of a new party. The Committee which issued it know better. If ignorant as to the men who constitute the Republican party here, they are not ignorant of the object of the Independent Movement. They know well, that the sole purposes of the men who signed the call are first to secure a good Republican ticket for the coming election, and then to provide a means of securing good Republican tickets hereafter. But this does not suit young Venitia, nor young Venitia's master, the old Winnebago chief. It is downwright rebellion, black treason to the Republican party for the people to meet, and nominate a ticket in which they have confidence and which they will support. Is it so indeed? Of course you mean rebellion and treason against your young Venitia, and you are right. You are to be thrown overboard or shifted to some other vessel. But we judge there are some 25,000 Republicans here who will hardly concede that you are the party, or even any thing like a representative of it.

The argumentative part of the address is even weaker than the portions above referred to. "*If no time has come for a reform of our party, the proper way is to reform it by staying in it.*" "*If nominations have heretofore been weak, incompetent, and unfit, the remedy is in your own hands.*" Now, whether young Venitia doubts the "necessity of reform, or whether *the time* has come for it, or admits both, we cannot make out. The argument is altogether hypothetical. But the Republican masses do not doubt. Does young Venitia not know that so late as the Conventions of 1869, there were false and fraudulent marks made both in the county and Legislative Conventions, in the interests and at the instigation of politicians of the young Venitia school? You *do* know it. Do you not know that there were conspiracies to *cheat* Governor GEARY out of the eight votes of this county? You *do* know it. Do you not know that not one of your "ring" will vote *viva voce*, as it is done in Legislative bodies, and national and State political conventions? You *do* know that long before the Convention meets, you have your Secretary picked, to influence and direct the delegate how to vote when he comes forward, if not to mislead and even cheat him. You do know that again and again ballot boxes at the primary elections have been stuffed, and delegates have sat in Conventions who were not elected. You know that the Legislature of Pennsylvania has brought disgrace and discredit upon the State. You know that not less than five hundred doggeries have been licensed in this city, and that there is not a house in which a prayer is offered from which does not come forth a cry for reform. Nobody doubts but young Venitia, and young Venitia only *pretends* to doubt.

But if grievances do exist, says young Venitia, they are to be redressed in the regular organization, that is to say, by young Venitia itself. An honest voter is to meet a ballot box stuffer and contend with him at the primaries. Disinterested men are to meet conspirators and plotters and adjust the question of reform. Honesty and crime are to unite to make a stronger combination in the interests of party purity. This is the sage advice of young Venitia. They say, wait and see our nominations before you "bolt" them. We are not "bolting." We propose to make nominations to suit ourselves. When a servant betrays his master, he ought to be dismissed and punished. "Wait and see if I do it again" is a moving petition for mercy, but does not inspire confidence. What would we think of the judge who, instead of passing sentence on a hardened criminal, should resolve to turn him loose and commend him to confidence on the humane ground that we ought to wait to see if he will do it again. The appeal is tender and moving indeed, but we want the evidence of reformation.

Try it again, young Venitia.

WE are told of boundless rejoicings in Rio Janeiro over the conclusion of the Paraguayan war. DON PEDRO II., in a discourse to the Parliament, congratulates his subjects on the excellent results of a conflict from which only evil had been prophesied. He informs them that the independence of the conquered country has been guaranteed and slavery in it abolished—and as the result of the establishment of peace, he prom ises a lightening of taxation and the development of the prosperity of Bra zil. But the most remarkable feature of these reports is the honors conferred by the people on Count nEu, the general who brought the war to a conclusion. During the festivity and rejoicing of four days, this son-in-law of the Emperor, GASTON D'ORLEANS, Count D'Eu, was the object o" the general enthusiasm, and the part which he had taken in proclaiming the abolition of slavery in Paraguay was plainly the portion of his recent career that enlisted the popular admiration and favor. In celebration of his return many of the inhabitants of Rio have emancipated their slaves. The printers of the city acting through their Association or Union, collected by subscription among themselves a sufficient sum of money to redeem a few young slaves. A deputation of the Union then made an address to the Count, which, after dwelling on the subject of liberty in general, and on his recommendation of emancipation in Paraguay, concluded as follows,

> "Therefore, in honor of yourself and your services, the printers have resolved to free in their cradles three poor children with us so-ering before you, that they may receive from your hand their title of emancipation, as we hope that soon the Empire of the Brazils will receive from the hands of free sons the decree which shall complete its institutions as an American people, the entire abolition of slavery. Long live the Brazilian nation! Long live Gaston, of Orleans! Long live Liberty!"

To this address the Count repiled that they had rightly interpreted his sentiments and that he was much gratified by their act.

The entire proceeding is full of significance and interest, and may foreshadow the abolition of slavery in Brazil before very long.

SPEECHES of great offenders have a remarkable similarity. It seldom happens that even the most hardened cases own up. The rule is, that great culprits, as a last resort, want to be put on their good behavior, pleading the good things they are going to do as an offset to the bad they have done. The latest instance is the organization styling itself the "Republican Executive Committee" for Allegheny county. Arraigned at the bar of Public Opinion for numerous offences in the past, and perceiving that condemnation and expulsion is about to take place, they plead piteously to be tried again. Their reasoning, if it should be admitted, would clear the greatest criminal that ever was arraigned in a court of justice. As such a plea is never admitted in a court of justice, so will it be denied in the Court of Public Opinion. But with them, as it never is in the case of the criminal, it will not be permitted to weigh in mitigation of the penalty. Year after year the offences of the Ring have been permitted to go unpunished, until morality, decency and the interest of community demand a reckoning. It is precisely to this pass matters have come, and the Court of Public Opinion is about to pass judgment. It is the privilege of the culprit to plead for a stay of proceedings and make promises for the future, and so too with the political offenders in question. But promises will not avail a particle in the march of justice. So let the Ring stand up!

A FRENCHMAN who several times *interviewed* the Indian Chiefs in New York in the interest of a newspaper, had spent some time on the plains in 1867. He was at once recognized by them. On expressing surprise at the excellence of their memory, Mr. Beauvais, the agent, remarked that the Indians never forget a man whom they have seen once. *Red Cloud* received his name from the circumstance that during a battle in which he was victorious, a red cloud covered the sun for a few minutes. This Mr. Beauvais, whose name so often occurred in the reports of the Indian visit, is a member of an old French family of St. Louis, and John Richards, the interpreter, is also of French origin. His father is still living among the Sioux. Many of the Europeans whose names are more or less known in connection with the Indians of the plains, are Frenchmen; some of them men of a high station. For instance, Jean Babtiste Moncrevie, the celebrated interpreter, familiar with six or seven Indian languages, was educated in Paris; came to this country to push his fortune; left his wife Audubon to the West to search for birds, and when *free* from that engagement remained among the Indians.

After the meeting in Cooper Institute, Mr. Beauvais remarked that the chiefs would certainly long remember the meeting, as they had never before seen so many people together, or so many people kindly disposed towards them.

"EVERY communicant of the Church marrying outside of our communion, or married by any other than a clergyman of the Church, shall stand *ipso facto* excommunicated."

IS IT not funny, or something else, that Edward B. Ketchum, who so recently reappeared in Wall street, from the country residence which the State provides for gentlemen of his sort, should so soon have become one of the principal operators in that extremely moral neighborhood? The gentleman has not, that anybody knows of, again committed any of those exc*e*rses for which he was sent to Sing Sing; but he has so gambled in stocks lately that he has failed for a vast amount, and brought down his broker, Mr. James Boyd. We learn that Mr. Ketchum's recent operations in the neighborhood of 50,000 shares of Ohio and Mississippi; Lake Shore, Rock Island, Pacific Mail, and Central and Hudson stock. During the spring, Mr. Ketchum's speculations in Lake Shore and Ohio and Mississippi were extremely successful, and the money which he made by them enabled him to carry, until recently, the immense amount of gold above specified. But the six weeks' stagnation in stock market and such enormous charges for interest that on Wednesday Mr. Boyd compelled to sell the Ohios, which was the cause of the sudden decline in that stock. On that day a large amount of gold was sold, which broke the price of that commodity. The crash soon came.

THE rate of fare on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad from Philadelphia, west, were reduced on the 17th instant as follows: To Pittsburgh, Ohio, from $15 60 to $11—reduction $4 60. To Fort Wayne, Ind., from $19 25 to $13 25—reduction $6 0. To Chicago, Ill., from $22 50 to $16 50—reductions $6. To Indianapolis, from $20 60 to $15 50—reduction $5 00. To Indianapolis, Ind., from $26 40 to $19 50—reduction $6 90. To Cincinnati, from $24 40 to $19 50—reduction $4 90. To St. Louis, Mo., from $32 50 to $25—reduction $7 50. To Quincy, Ill., from $31 25 to $23 50—reduction $8 0. To Chicago, Ill., from $22 50 to $16 50—reduction $6. Other than that of any competing line from the seaboard to the West, and when its superiority that the road of its company, in the solidity of its construction, and the safety of its travel, and the very superior character of its cars and its motive power, and the most improved comforts in travelling, there is reason to believe that the continual rise in the price of labor, a very material increase of travel will attend this material reduction.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

These are important distinctions to that portion of the traveling public that happens to be moving between Philadelphia and the other points named, Philadelphia is the gainer, but how is Pittsburgh and other considerable points on the line? We are every day expecting to be called on to publish a corresponding reduction, East and West, from Pittsburgh.

FEW Americans probably are aware that the city or "rising town" which they call Aspinwall, is called Colon by the Spanish-Americans. As the reader knows, Colon is the Spanish name for Columbus. In 1866, when Mosquera represented the United States of Colombia as Minister in France, the Empress proposed to present his Government with a statue of the navigator, to be set up in some fitting place. This, we believe, was intended as a compliment from a Spanish to a North American country which had honored Columbus by assuming his name. The statue was made, and early in May of this year it arrived at Colon, or Aspinwall, where it was received with all becoming pomp and ceremony. Many days of parting been said, speeches were made by the captain of the ship which had brought the statue, by the French Consul and by President Corroso.

IN the lately published Life of Bismarck there is an interesting anecdote of Humboldt. It may already have gone the round of the press, though we do not remember to have seen it. At any rate, it bears repetition, both as illustrative of the character of the great philosopher, and of the effect of education upon the character of the people:

"During the democratic or revolutionary movements in Berlin, in March, 1848, when barricades were thrown across the streets, one of these was in the Oranienburger street, where Humboldt resided. Materials for a barricade were required, and every door was besieged for the purpose. One of these opened, and a venerable looking man presented himself and begged the excited mass not to disturb him. Such a request was not to be borne by the sovereign people, and he was dragged out when he was thus he should use such language. 'I am Alexander Von Humboldt,' was the reply. For a moment every hat was off, and with reverent greetings the multitude swept forward and left the scholar and philosopher at peace."

An unmarried female physician having caused to be printed and circulated a medical lecture to be delivered to women in London, in which, amongst much good advice, she introduced an admonition to the poor women to attend to the "wise rule," of not burdening the household with more children than it could bear, and which, she said, could be managed by attending to certain "physiological laws which should be known to parents." Sir G. Y. Simpson was applied to by a London physician to say what the physiological laws the young dectress referred to were. He telegraphed back that he could not say, not having the same opportunity of knowing them as an initiated spinster.

AMONG the many projects of submarine telegraphic lines at present claiming the attention of Congress, two seem worthy of special mention. The first of them is a direct line between the United States and Belgium. Its projectors propose to connect Canada with our intercontinental message to one dollar, without asking for any exclusive privileges. The second is a cable between the coast of New Jersey and the Bermudas to be extended to the Azores and to Lisbon, and thus put ourselves in with the various European and Asiatic lines. Responsible names are attached to each of these schemes.

A LEADING New York journal told its readers on Friday last that President Callem, of Lafayette College, who has been visiting the educational institutions of Europe, had returned to Easton; that President Callem's visit had been received with great *eclat* by the students and citizens, and that President Callem looks very well, &c., &c.

"Happy the man whose name has been right spelled." *Cuttell* is the President's name, but mistakes of the kind occur when one writes about distant celebrities.

The leading opponents to the Erie management, including Bart, the English shareholders' attorney, Choate, an American lawyer, and C. C. Howell, financial editor of the *News*, have had a meeting. The latter made a speech, in which he said that in October next the opposition would make an urgent and unflinching fight through the Supreme Court, to oust Gould and Fisk. It is understood that Vanderbilt will help the movement along.

WE thought the New York *Sun* had patented the right to nominate impossible Presidential caandidates. If it has, its rival, the *Standard*, has clearly been guilty of a gross infringement, for it has proposed Mayor Hall. To be sure the opinion is expressed that he will have to wait till 1876; but it has done it.

BRICK POMEROY gives notice that he will not support Hoffman for President, which is decidedly in his favor. Though immaculate himself, the support of such a vagabond as Pomeroy he might well deplore as a calamity. The times have left such creatures in the rear.

THERE is not a particle of truth in what the *Sunday Dispatch* prints concerning the management of the CORRESPONDENT in connection with the True Republican Movement.

What One Who Knows Says.

CANTON, OHIO, June 23, 1870.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I can't help congratulating you on the Independent Republican Call, in this day's paper. Having voted all my life in Allegheny county, and several times in the County Conventions, I hail it as the right step in reform—one that I have wished for long. Any one who was a member of last year's Convention, and have the welfare of the party at heart, will rejoice at the move.

A TWENTY-FIVE YEAR VOTER OF ALLEGHENY.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A year or two since a young man residing in Newark, New Jersey, came into possession of some $70,000 through the death of a relative. Soon after he married a poor, but very pretty girl, who helped him run through some $50,000, and then persuaded him to settle the remainder, $20,000, upon her in case of accident. Not possessing a strong mind, he was easily led into the trap. Last week the fair deceiver induced her fond husband to go on an excursion, and in the meantime removed the furniture from the house to other quarters, leaving nothing for her young husband save a letter declaring that she had never loved him, and that hereafter she should reside with her mother. A law-suit is at once to be instituted to recover the property, but not the wife. And such is life!

Rains upon the plains at this season have been unknown until the past two or three years, and it is the opinion of the railroad men that the iron track is the cause of the change. As cultivation is springing up where it was unknown before, and all along the route settlers are rapidly making improvements.

Gold is reported to have been discovered at Appomattox, and the Lynchburg *Virginian*, after giving accounts of the "extraordinary richness," expresses the hope that the locality may become famous for something beside the surrender of Lee.

The New Orleans *Picayune* says the experiment of shipping fresh beef from Texas by Morgan's patent refrigerating process has proved completely successful. The first steamer that left, sent out by the company organized to prosecute business under the patent, took on a cargo consisting of beef, veal and mutton, which was slaughtered at Fulton, near Rockport, on the 7th inst. Quite a number of these large red fish were also taken on board and placed in the refrigerator. She arrived at New Orleans on the 11th, after a somewhat tempestuous passage, and some delays consequent upon bad weather, with the entire cargo in perfect condition. The cargo was transferred to the refrigerating warehouse of the company, where it was placed on exhibition, and furnished it with the most unanswerable proof of the feasibility of the plan of carrying to the markets of the world fat, juicy meats from the rich prairies of Texas.

The Ashtabula, Ohio, *Sentinel* says the monument to Mr. Giddings has been received, and will be put in place as soon as proper arrangements can be made. The great weight of the granite blocks will require the preparation of machinery for lifting them into place, which will occasion some delay. It has been proposed that public ceremonies attend the putting up of this monument, which may probably take place, and of which due notice will be given.

Says the Cincinnati *Gazette*: "If there were any probability that the Indiana Court would grant McFarland's application to set aside the divorce, the authorities should previously secure him in a mad house. To force a wife back into the arms of a husband who has been declared by a legal tribunal to be a murderous insanity which makes him morally irresponsible, is too horrible to think of."

It is rumored that the Union Pacific Railroad Company have leased one of the slate quarries in the vicinity of Cherry Run, Northampton county, Pa., from which they intend to procure slate to roof such portions of their track as require protection from the snow.

In the Episcopal Diocesan Council for Wisconsin, a day or two ago, the following canon was adopted, by a majority of eight to seven:

Says the Philadelphia *Post*: "About the nominations what shall we say? Have we not already sufficiently condemned the infamous proceedings of several of the party conventions, and called attention to those candidates who were peculiarly and of necessity, objectionable? Nothing will be gained now by any unqualified opposition to impure, inefficient and corrupt candidates. We have taken that position, we propose to support no party or politics what they may, who is himself incompetent for the office and during whose term desires to gain and administer. The success of Republican principles depends upon inherent fitness in the candidates. We will not be led aside and corrupt men are to be put forth as its candidates, the Republican party cannot expect to rule."

The Republican primary election in Somerset county resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen as candidates for the October election: Congress, Hon. John Cessna; Assembly, W. H. Sanner; Commissioner, Mr. Hoffman; Auditor, Mr. Walker; Director of the Poor, Mr. Maurer. Sbmerset and Fulton have now declared for Mr. Cessna, which renders his nomination sure.

The Philadelphia *Press* says: Rumors having been circulated that the movement for an informal convention of the active Republicans in the minority counties had been abandoned, we are authorized to state that such is not the case, but that the meeting will be held as announced, at the Girard House, Philadelphia, on the afternoon of the coming Fourth of July.

From a recent count it is ascertained that there are 683 colored voters in the Fifth or Blue Grass Kentucky congressional district.

The Republicans of Lawrence county were dissatisfied with the action of the Executive Committee in postponing the primary elections and nominating convention to a very late day, and have taken steps to set it aside. The *Journal* says: "It will be seen by the call published elsewhere, that the Chairman of the County Committee has concluded to call the Convention together on Saturday, July 2. We are pleased to see that the Chairman, either from a sense of duty to the party, or from economy, or from respect for a very general desire on the part of the Republicans to have both tickets in the field at the same time and conventions changed from what was indicated by the first notice, has determined to bring the people to call them together, and, he has doubtless seen a petition addressed to him, and which has been circulated to this effect. But we are in the country, it is fair to presume that he will submit the matter therein referred to to the Committee for their consideration, and we would express the hope that the Committee will be submitted to the earliest *rate* of the Republicans of the county, at the earliest practicable day, under the rules or similar ones, to those by which such elections are governed in neighboring counties. The whole matter will be very greatly helped to harmonize the party in the county, and, perhaps, the only means that can be successfully relied upon to produce an harmonious result."

A correspondent of the Harrisburg *Telegraph* nominates Capt. J. K. McGann for Assembly.

On Friday Col. Wm. B. Thomas received an independent nomination for Congress in the Seventh District, which was received by him in a very bitter speech against Judge Kelley.

There are numerous aspirants among the Democrats of Center county for the Senatorial nomination, the following have already announced themselves: Col. G. Bush, John H. Orvis, C. P. Alexander, S. T. Shugert, Wm. F. Reynolds, Gray Meek, Wm. H. Blair, Hon. Fred. Kurtz and J. G. Meyer.

Following is the ticket nominated by the Democrats in Clarion county on Monday last: Sheriff—Samuel Johnson. Commissioner—Isaac Mong. Auditor—Edward H. Bell. Jury Commissioner—Thomas A. Brinkley. The usual "white man's party" resolutions were adopted.

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The Ring Coming Down Several Pegs—The Movement Too Formidable—Something Must be Done!

[From the Pittsburgh Dispatch, Junior Organ of the Ring.]

Both the call and the address recognize the Republican voters as the arbiters of the existing difficulty. The call appeals to them against a presumed arrangement to foist upon them, at the approaching Convention, unfit, able and possibly dishonest candidates; the address decries such a purpose, and claims that if the voters in the party will attend the primaries, four clogs and a bell-wether can defeat their will. An appeal in both cases is to the people. It is, of course, voluntary with the Republican Committee at what time the primaries and conventions shall be held. Consequently there will be no attempted guidon, if they make the change—on the contrary, it will force the whole difficulty, now palpably taking shape in direct opposition, within the party to compel its settlement there. It will involve but one set of primaries and conventions, the masses in the party can see in both movement that they do not aim at reform, but rather the dictation of the party. The point is plain made apparent, and the new movement will be supported by the people, and not by the mass of those who have signed the call will object—if they are honest in their professions to desire reform in this county. In the former movement were asked to co-operate, and did so. The reform spectacle of the *Tribune* and *Times*, of Chicago, advocating the ticket was presented. It was for the time being an alliance of all classes of voters in the interests of reform.

The movement agitated here differs largely from the one mentioned. *Neither party will be likely to receive aid from the Democrats.* It does not even solicit the co-operation of a pretty influential class of voters who acknowledge no party allegiance; we refer to the Conservative Republican. We are not in position to represent. It is not urged on by "professed" Republicans, as they are styled in an Address published to-day, but by unquestioned Republicans, the very head and front of the organization in this county. It is not pressed by people "who *claim* to be Republicans, as we are informed in the Address, referred to, but by gentlemen who *are* Republicans, or they are nothing. It is not, if names are worth anything, and if the language of the "Call" is to be accepted, intended to produce any "disruption of the party," as charged in the address aforesaid, but rather to build up strengthen, fortify, purify and *perpetuate* the party. If the Whig party had not been imbued with such a spirit, it would be living to-day. If the Democratic party had (as Douglas, just before he died, intended it should) undergone such an internal process of renovation, it would not to-day be the pretext for any purpose but to avoid and complain, it would not be shorn of all practical politicri power. We are not in any combination to defeat the ticket of the Republican party, but we believe that it is to-day the only political organization in the United States that has the right to live, to agitate and courage to reform itself. Republican voters are rebellious, but they do not act from blind impulse. They always have a reason for their discontent. What they desire above all other things is that their *best men shall represent them.* They are not afraid to put their distinctive principles to the test, and when they are interpreted and practically enforced by the right kind of men.

If we understand the so-called "Independent" movement of the Republicans of Allegheny county, it may be translated into speech thus: "We propose that a Convention be held in Pittsburgh on the 30th of August, to make certain nominations. We, the majority of the Republicans of Allegheny county (as we think the issue will show) dissatisfied with the way in which nominations have been hitherto managed, hereby do request that the Committee call the Convention for August, but on the 6th of July, and as an initiatory step towards reform put in nomination the candidates which we conceive will be most acceptable to Republican voters and will rally the full strength of the party at the polls." In other words, the movement is a popular movement, it is simply the mass of Republican voters taking the party possession of it, and by a popular movement wresting from a few individuals the grave authority of virtually dictating who shall represent this party in the State and county offices and in Congress. We do not doubt that the movement will be a complete success.

The Ring Still Don't Know What to Do!

[From the Dispatch of same date.]

The names of others signed to the call for the Third Party, mentioned in our last number, have been published. They embrace the names of some who have been faithful adherents to the Republican party and their present sincerity we are not inclined to doubt. Still we regard the movement as ill-advised, because if two tickets be placed before the people by the Republican party, under the circumstances, the defeat cannot possibly be avoided. But the movement may yet be brought within the party organization. This can be done when the County Executive Committee withdraws the call for the primaries, and arranges for the Convention to be held in August, and making a new call for both the primaries and conventions, to be held on the same days, and at the same places as are embodied in the so called reform call. The whole matter will, by this time be thrown upon the masses in the party for decision. As the reform gentlemen profess to desire this, they have, of course, obviated all difficulty as to the Republican party, and as the same persons have access to both sets of primaries and conventions, one meeting will suffice to answer the entire purpose, and the strength of the present movement thereby tested.

THE MOVEMENT WILL SUCCEED.

[From the Sunday Leader.]

"Then you must think the Democrats will 'win and elect their ticket?" inquires some secker after truth. Not exactly. We believe and hope that if, as now appears probable, three tickets are put in the field, the *people* will for once emancipate themselves from party restrictions, pick the *best men* from each and elect them. The example of bolting on the part of the "movement" will not, we trust and think, be lost on individuals. The most blessed thing about party divisions, such as we are now witnessing, is that they compel *all* factions to present *better men* for the suffrages of the people. The many of our political positions have been filled for a few years past, with men, who are not fit for them as hell is for a powder ma gazine. The real political question of the day, is the rooting out of these men, and the installation of true men in their places. If we are to have three tickets this fall, they will be three *good* tickets. Each party and part of a party will have to put their best possible men forward in order to have a chance to win. We shall be invited to do so, because there is a chance for us to win. And from these three good tickets the people will be sure to pick a ticket for themselves better than either one, and *elect it.* This is the beauty of the bolt. It will disabuse the minds of the people of the absurd idea that they are bound to stick to party ties. They will soon begin to see that since the war is over, and slavery dead, and the negro entirely out of politics, party is a folly to stick to party, Republican or Democratic, or True Republican, right or wrong. There are no great issues or principles at stake; one party is about as good—and as bad—as the other. The question of the day in local and State politics is a question of men simply, and not of measures. We want the best men, and the party that offers them should get the suffrages of the people; and if the best men are not all in one ticket, we must pick and choose from all, and form an eclectic ticket, and put it through. What we want to see, next fall, is scratching. We can't have too much running around and behind tickets on the part of individual candidates.

A Glimpse of the Emperor.

[From the New York Times.]

The Emperor reviewed yesterday, in the plain of Bagatelle, in the Bois de Boulogne, the regiment of the cuirassiers of the Guard, which escorted him from Saint Germain to Paris, the division of the cavalry of Paris and Versailles, and the ten regiments of the artillery of the Guard. On his arrival on the ground, the Emperor, accompanied by the Prince Imperial, and followed by his staff, passed in a gallop before the troops, which were drawn up in line to receive him. His Majesty looked exceedingly well, and conversed in the most animated manner with those who surrounded him. The Empress was present in an open carriage. She wore a mauve dress trimmed with white lace, and a bonnet ornamented with wild flowers, which was most becoming to her. She was accompanied by Miss Dudley Stuart and Miss Ada Wyse Miles, d'Aibe. At the conclusion of the distribution of the military rewards, each regiment, after a charge in line of battle, came and took up its position for the defile, which was passed in review order, to the cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" In an interval between the evolutions the Empress sent for the grandchildren of the Fifth Chasseurs, and held a long conversation with her. The poor girl, abashed at first, soon recovered her self-possession, and answered her Majesty's questions with the most amusing naïveté. It would have been worth while to have heard her description of the interview in barracks the same evening. The Imperial party lunched on the plain at four o'clock. Mme. Persigny was present at the review, but was not invited to join in the Imperial circle.

TRUE REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT.

It is a Movement by the Party in the Party for the Sake of the Party.

Alarm of the Ring--Something Must be Done!

[From the Pittsburgh Chronicle.]

IS IT A NEW PARTY?

The movement of a very large body of respectable Republicans in Allegheny county, to hold a convention on the 6th of July, for the purpose of making nominations that will be acceptable to a majority of the voters of the party, and for the purpose of reconciling those voters who had determined either not to go to the polls, or to cast themselves as a desperate resort with the Democracy, is described in certain quarters as a movement for the formation of a *new party*. We are called upon to inquire whether any new party has been formed in the city of Chicago?

In that city there was a so-called Independent movement, which was to overthrow by every Republican paper but one. The movement was a marked success. Yet there are but two parties in that city. Those parties are the Democratic and Republican. The effort to read the *Tribune* and *Republican* newspapers failed. The effort to read out the voters who went with them failed. But there was a great difference between the Chicago movement and the one proposed to be made in this county. In the former the opposition to co-operate, and did so. The reform spectacle of the *Tribune* and *Times*, of Chicago, advocating the ticket was presented. It was for the time being an alliance of all classes of voters in the interests of reform.

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Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

First Mortgage Seven Per Cent.

GOLD BONDS,

OF THE

Central Railroad of Iowa, at 95.

FREE FROM TAX. FOR SALE AT

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.'S,

Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 25, 1870.

The closing day of the week develops nothing new in the local money or stock market. Throughout the past week money has ruled very active, and the demand has been more than an average for the season. In some instances the supply has hardly been up to the demand from strong borrowers, but we have heard of no complaints.

—The following statement exhibits the business of the Pittsburgh Clearing House for the week ending Saturday, June 25, 1870:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
June 20	$ 729,371 20	$ 89,387 80
June 21	672,106 14	118,867 14
June 22	827,807 09	119,815 56
June 23	885,982 28	104,948 25
June 24	455,131 39	79,031 27
June 25	778,488 47	235,537 74
Total	$3,679 886 39	$745,922 72

—At New York the week closes with the same ease in money as we have noted for some weeks past. Some moderate amounts of currency are still going to the West; and the refusal of the Chicago banks to help the local speculators to carry grain of the old crop is calculated to give impetus to this current, as it will compel them to sell to the East.

On call loans the rate is 3@5 per cent., with very moderate transactions at the higher figure. Discounts show a little more firmness on long date paper, an advance of about ½ per cent. being asked on prime paper running four to six months; otherwise, rates are about the same as last quoted.

Foreign exchange shows the usual Saturday dullness. There is, however, a very limited supply of bills, and the heavy decline this week in the receipts of cotton produces a firmer feeling in exchange, though rates are nominally the same.

Gold continues weak, the price this morning having ranged at 111@111¼. There is considerable *bear* effort to break the market, and the *short* interest has evidently been extensively the lending rate having been *flat* to 1-64 per cent. for the two days "carrying." The decline appears to be mainly speculative, at the unexpectedly large export of specie, the firmer tone of foreign exchange, and the report that the next debt statement will be less favorable than expected.

The bond market has been heavy and lower, in sympathy with the weakness of gold. At the noon call, however, prices recovered ¼@¾ per cent.

The market opened with a decline on the closing prices of last night of ¾ on Sixty-fours and old Sixty-fives, ⅝ on Sixty-twos, new Sixty-fives and Sixty-sixes, ½ on Eighty-sixes and Sixty-eights, and ⅜ on Ten-forties; Currency Sixes being quoted at 113 bid.

At the noon call Eighty-sixes, Sixty-twos and Sixty-sevens were ¼ higher, Sixty-fours and old and new Sixty-fives, Sixty-eights and Ten-forties ⅛, and Currency Sixes ⅜.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	12:15 A. M.	12 M.
U. S. 6's, 1881, coupons	117¾@117⅞	117⅝@117¾
U. S. 5-20's, comp., 1865	110½@110¾	110⅝@110¾
U. S. 5-20's, coup., 1864	110½@110¾	110⅝@110¾
U. S. 5-20's, coup., 1865	110½@110¾	110⅝@110¾
U. S. 5-20's, coup., new	111½@111¾	111⅝@111¾
U. S. 5-20's, 1867, cpn	112¾@112⅞	113 @113⅛
U. S. 5-20's, 1868, cpn	113 @113⅛	113⅛@113¼
U. S. 10-40's, coupons	107¾@107⅞	107⅝@108
Currency 6's	113 @114	113½@113⅝

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	111¼
U. S. 6s, 1881	117⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	110½
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	110½
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	110½
U. S. 5-20s, new	111½
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	112¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1868	113
U. S. 10-40s	107¾
Currency 6s	113

—There has been a better feeling in stocks this afternoon, with a slight advance on the entire list, Reading advancing to 107¾, Ohios 37½, Lake Shore ⅜, Pacific Mail 42¾, and Western Union Telegraph ⅜.

Quotations of stocks at the New York Stock Boards this afternoon at 3:30:

American gold	111¼@
Hannibal and St. Joseph	11⅜ @
Lake Shore	90 @
N. Y. Central and H.	98¼@98¾
New Jersey Central	107 @
Northwestern preferred	85¾@ 86
Ohio and Mississippi	37½@
Pacific Mail	42¾@ 42¾
Rock Island	117 @117⅜
Reading	107⅜@
St. Paul	67¾@ 67¾
St. Paul preferred	80¼@ 80¾
Wabash and W	50 @ 50¼
Western Union	95 @ 95
N. Y., Central and Hudson scrip	94 @ 94¼

—At Philadelphia to-day stocks were inactive. Pennsylvania State sixes, third issue, 112¾; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 29¾; Reading Railroad, 53⅜; Pennsylvania Railroad, 58⅝.

—The Toledo, Wabash, and Western Directors have authorized a new issue of $3,300,000 of the capital stock of the Company, being the amount authorized by their charter. The stock will not be thrown upon the market, but, used, if necessary, for the purchase of equipment for the East St. Louis and Decatur road, just completed, also for equipment of the Indiana and Naples road, just passed into their hands.

The Erie Railroad Company have instituted suit before Judge Barnard for the recovery of $5,000,000 from Mr. Vanderbilt, the abettor of the Erie opposition to the late management, for damage alleged to have been sustained by the efforts of the English stockholders to gain control of the road.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building, dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks, Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY EVENING, June 25, 1870.

BUSINESS—The market generally presents but little that is either new or important. There was a fair demand for the leading articles, including money. The weather has been excessively warm during the entire week. The Monongahela, Allegheny and Ohio rivers are fast drying up. Navigation has been difficult, only light draught boats being able to navigate at the present. Produce—We report a fair jobbing demand. Buyers are inclined to take hold sparingly, as the general impression tends to lower prices. Whether this will be realized remains to be found out. Flour—the market remains firm, with a good trade demand. Holders are not disposed to make concessions in order to effect sales. The price of flour in this market has ruled low compared with most of the leading cities. We are glad to be informed a slow grade has not easily carried away by excitement. The stock on hand is sufficient for all ordinary purposes. The receipts by river and rail reach 1,080 barrels. The mills are reported in a healthy condition, and are doing a fair business. Bacon and provisions—we report a steady market, with a good jobbing demand; holders of choice lots don't appear at all anxious to sell. Hams are held at a slight advance. The stock on hand is not large, and must still soon require replenishing. The next question is, can a suitable supply be obtained? The following are the wholesale rates, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The receipts of new crop were 36 bbls. most of the receipts coming in being of an inferior quality, the demand uncertain, ranging from $2 75@5 00 per barrel.

ASHES—The market has undergone no change as to the prices for either kind. The sales run to supply the wants of the local trade at the following: Sales of Wetherill lots of 10 casks, common 48 ₰ cent., 3⅛ ₰ lb; refined, 55 ₰ cent., 3¾@4c; sales by retail were made at the usual advance. Potash 7@7½c; pearl 9@9½ ₰ lb.

BEANS—The market was dull; the supply exceeds the demand; prices weak and unsettled; we note small sales at $1 90@1 75 ₰ bushel.

CARBON OIL—Market dull and prices very weak; we quote standard brands in a jobbing way at 23c ₰ gallon.

PEARL BARLEY—Sales of 5 at 5½c ₰ lb. No. 1 Scotch, in casks, at $6 50@6 75 ₰ barrel; 200 lbs $10; half barrels of 100 lbs at $5 50.

BUTTER—The receipts since our last were 22 packages, not including 1,000 pounds received by wagon and other conveyances. Market dull, the supply being in excess of the demand. We note sales of roll at 14@16c; fancy lots nicely put up at 18@20 ₰ lb.

CHEESE—The market was very dull, almost descriptions being a drug. There is so much new fruit for sale that old stock is not wanted to any extent. Quotations nominal in the following: Apples $4@6@6½c; peaches, quarters, 9@7c; halves 8@9c; plums, 10@11c; blackberries, 12@13c. Pitted cherries 20@22 ₰ lb.

EGGS—Are dull but no lower, the supply being fully up with the demand. We note sales at 18@19 ₰ doz.

SOAPS—Babbitt's 11½c; Oakley's 10½c; chemical Olive Tar, No. 1 rosin, 9c.

SAPOLIO—Enoch Morgan's Sons 6 doz case $7 ₰ box.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, ¼-lb cans, $1 75 ₰ dozen; ½-lb cans $2 25; 1 ₰ cans, $4 00 per dozen.

HONEY—We are reported a dull market. Prices weak, but no lower. Sales were made at 18 cents ₰ lb.

POULTRY—The market is very firm, previous prices being steadily maintained. We can report sales of live chickens by the coop at 90@ 95 ₰ doz., and by retail at the usual advance.

CHEESE—The receipts since our last were 240 boxes, with a good supply on hand. Sales were reported at various prices, ranging from 10 to 16½ ₰ lb for ordinary kinds, and higher prices for fancy lots.

WOODEN WARE—The following are the store prices: Pails, 2-hoop ₰ doz 75c; do 3-hoop ₰ doz $1 10; do 3-hoop, painted, ₰ doz $1 40; tubs, No. 1, 2-hoop $6 75; do No. 2, 2-hoop $5 75; sinc wash boards ₰ doz $2 25.

FLOUR—Market dull. The supply exceeds the demand. Sales reported of Tennessee at $5 @6 ₰ bbl.

MEAL—The market was quiet. We can report sales at $5 ₰ barrel.

WHISKY—The market has fallen off; prices were made easier. We are reported sales at the following: Common rectified $1 02; proof rectified $1 12; bonded goods $1 16 ₰ gallon; dried whisky sells at various prices, according to quality and condition.

POTATOES—New potatoes are in moderate request at $3 @3 ½ ₰ barrel. The stock of old is nearly exhausted. Peachblows would bring 70@75c ₰ bushel.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market was firm with a good demand. The receipts since our last were 98 hams, 15 sets of 3 ₰ gallon dried beef. We are reported sales at the following: Plain shoulders 14c; canvassed do 15c; sides, plain, clear or clear sides, 16½@17c; breakfast bacon 18½@20c; sugar cured hams, canvassed, 22@23c. Lard is quoted at 12c in tierces, and 13c in buckets and kegs. Moss Pork $31 ₰ barrel. Beef tongues $8 ₰ dozen; sheep do $1. Dried beef firm and advancing; sales at 25c.

HEMP—The market was not an active one; limited sales were reported at $167 ₰ ton.

PEAS—The market is well supplied; prices, however, have undergone no change; sales were made at a variety of prices.

FISH—The market has undergone no change. We are reported sale at the following: Mackerel, No. 1, shore, large size, $20 ₰ bbl; No. 2 do, $18; No. 3 medium $15; in half bbls $8. In kitts—No 1 $2 50; No 2 $2; No 3 $1 75. Codfish $4 ₰ bbl; Baltimore herring $7 75. White fish $8 50. Codfish 5c ₰ lb.

FEATHERS—The market was quiet, but prices were unchanged. Sales were reported to the trade at 80@85c ₰ lb.

HAY—The market was not a very active one. We can report regular sales at the following: Cleveland white $2 25; Eastern at $1 75 ₰ ton.

GRAIN—The market was a little unsettled, dealers generally apart in their views. The receipts since our last were as follow: Oats 581 sacks; rye 199 sacks; barley, none; wheat 750 sacks, corn 247 sacks. There is a fair demand for common to good red winter at $1 15@1 25; strictly choice $1 28. Sales of yellow corn at 56c—usual advance on store lots. Rye—but little doing and the tendency is downward; buyers, however, taking freely at 85c; many dealers refuse these figures and ask 90c. Barley dull and nominal with few sales reported. Sales new crop Tennessee at $1 10. Corn—the demand is limited but the supply good; shelled on wharf at 57@58c from on cars.

COOPERAGE—The market appears weak. We are reported sales of several lots of oil barrels at $1 90@1 95.

CIDER—The stock is being steadily reduced. Small sales of prime sweet were made at $6@10 ₰ bbl; common was very dull.

CEMENT—Sales of Pittsmix Hydraulic at $2 50 @2 75 ₰ bbl; Louisville $3 @3 50 ₰ bbl.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania $8 00 ₰ case. Other brands $6 00@7 00.

TALLOW—The market was quiet, with a limited demand; we can report sales of city rendered at 8½@9c, and country at 8@8½c.

HAY—Market dull, with offerings in excess of the demand. Sales were reported at $9, 12 @16 00. Few purchasers for baled.

SALT—The supply exceeds the demand; we report sales by the car load at $2 75 @3 00; sales from store were made at the usual advance.

SEEDS—Buckwheat in moderate request. We report sales at $2 00 ₰ bushel; other kinds not wanted.

LARD OIL—The market was steady but not very active; regular sales were reported at extra No. 1, $2 25@2 28; No. 1, $2 15@2 20.

BEESWAX—The market remains quiet, with purchasers for all good lots that are offered, at 26@30c ₰ lb.

FEED—Market steady and unchanged, with a full supply and moderate demand. Wholesale jobbing rates: Bran $1 00 ₰ cwt; shipstuffs $1 10; middlings $1 05; screenings $1; chop $1 30; mixed corn and oats $1 25; rye shorts $1 00.

HUSKS—We are reported sales of corn husks at 3@3½c ₰ lb.

GROCERIES—The market was steady with a good jobbing demand, considering the lateness of the season, and the dullness generally. We are arranging their business and taking stock, being on a look out for a brisk time. Following are the current rates:

SUGARS—Hards, crushed and granulated 14@14¼c; powdered 14c; coffee 13@13½c; coffee 12½@12¾c; C yellow 12c per lb. New Orleans—stocks limited; sales at 10½c. Cuba—choice to fine, 10½@11½c; Havanna, in boxes, 11@12c. Molasses sugars 9¾@10c ₰ per lb.

MOLASSES—Sales 68 New Orleans at 80@85c; Porto Rico 65@70c per gallon.

SYRUPS—Sales Havemeyer & Elder's, or H. & E. syrup, 55c; white honey drips, 48c; silver drips, 45c; Golden 40c; amber and lower grades 35@36c ₰ gal.

RICE—Firm; sales Carolina at 9c; Rangoon, 8½c ₰ lb.

COFFEES—Sales roasting, fair to good, 20c; prime 21½c; choice 22½c; fancy 23c; Java 27c.

TEAS—Sales at the following: Imperial, Hyson 90c, $1 25 and $1 60; Gunpowder $1 00@1 60; Imperial $5@$1 50; Japan 90@$1 25; Oolong 75c, $1 25 and $1 50; Sou Chong $1@$1 50.

STARCH—Pearl at 6½c; Satin Gloss 11¼c; Corn Starch 12c ₰ lb.

CANDLES—The market is steady, with a fair trade demand. Sales of mould 12½c; Star 20c, and Stearine 18@19c ₰ lb.

EXTRACT OF COFFEE—Sales Hummel's $4 25 ₰ gross.

LOCK MEAL—But little doing in corn meal, the demand being limited and the trade light. Small sales were made at 90@95c ₰ bush.

SODA—In kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers, 7½c; sal soda, 3½c.

FRUITS—Prunes 12½c; currants 13½c; layer raisins $4 50 ₰ box; Valencia raisins 16@18c ₰ pound.

FLOUR—The market continues firm with a good trade demand. Prices have undergone no change. The receipts since our last were 1,089 barrels. The current rates were as follows: The mill rates are: superfine $4 75; extra, Winfield $5 60; red wheat, $6 25@6 50; $6 30 in bbls and $6 in sacks; * family $6 60 in bbls and $6 30 in sacks; ** family $6 50@6 75 in sacks $7; *** fancy $8 in bbls and $7 70 in sacks; sales of fancy at $7 10; choice $6 40@6 50; extra family $6 10; extra $5 90; sales of same qualities in sacks at 30c ₰ barrel less. We can report sales from store: Good standard brands $5 75, $6 00@6 50. One dealers quotes the market still advancing. Bakers' flour, Minnesota and Wisconsin, $6 75@7 00; choice winter wheat flour $6 50@6 75. The principal brands of the Pittsburgh houses are quoted at $6 25@6 50, and $7 00 in bbls, with 25@30c off in sacks; other brands were quoted at $6 25@6 50@7 in bbls, with 25@30c.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, June 27, 1870.

The following are the receipts of crude for the past week, with a comparison table with previous years; also, the exports of refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts Crude per river & R.	Exports Crude per Penn. R.	per A. C. R. R.	per N. Y. R. R.
Monday, June 20	1,934	3,203	2,116	
Tuesday, June 21	12,726		3,642	
Wednesday, June 22	12,491	526	2,911	
Thursday, June 23	7,603		2,176	
Friday, June 24	10,224	520	3,720	
Saturday, June 25	5,099		2,168	
Total for week	62,298	4,337	17,827	
Since Jan. 1	451,989	75,642	202,846	370
To June 25, 1870	517,287	79,979	220,673	370
Same time 1869	391,058	48,616	158,224	
Same time 1868	595,919	69,247	195,511	

BUSINESS.

The market has undergone but few changes since our last. Most of the time, however, dullness was the prevailing feature, although the week's transactions show a fair amount of sales, but whether the rates were satisfactory or not depends on circumstances. That must be decided by parties most interested. The receipts of the raw material were large, exceeding 62,000 bbls. The sales of raw amounted to 18,000 bbls, leaving quite a surplus on hand in the hands of producers. The Eastern markets were reported dull, with more sellers than buyers. The same may be said of the European markets. The fact is, the oil trade taken as a whole, don't look very promising. There is, however, no telling how soon there may be a change.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The following are the crude receipts for the past two weeks by river and rail:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, bbls	33,673	62,298

Being an increase of 28,625.

The crude receipts from all points for the past six days, by river and rail, were as follows:

From January 1st to June 25th, 1870	517,287
Same time 1869	391,058
Same time 1868	595,919
Same time 1867	626,311
Same time 1866	624,933
Same time 1865	191,324

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The exports of refined East for the past two weeks were as follows:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	2 449	4,337
Allegheny Valley Railroad	17,545	17,827
Total	19,994	22,164

Exports of refined oil East for the past two years, from January 1st to June 18th, were as follows:

	Last Year.	This year.
Per Pennsylvania Railroad	29,979	79,979
Per Allegheny Valley R. R	158,281	220,673
Total	206,877	350,652

SALES.

The following are the sales of crude and refined for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude, bbls	34,000	18,000
Refined, bbls	14,000	17,000
Total	48,500	35,000

CRUDE.

The market on Saturday was not a very active one; this, however, is no unusual occurrence for the last day of the week. The nominal rates were: June, 11¾c; July 11¾c; August 11¾@12c; August to December 12c.

SALES.

1,000 bbls June, S. O	11¾c
1,000 bbls Oil City, S. O., June	$4 30 ₰ bbl.

REFINED.

We have to report a quiet market. The nominal rates were: June 26½c; July 26½c; July to December 27c; September to December 27½@27¾c.

SALES.

1,000 bbls, R. O. all year	27½c
1,000 bbls September	27½c
1,000 bbls October	27½c

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

Antwerp quiet; refined 52½ francs.

TITUSVILLE, June 25.—The *Herald* says: There was no perceptible decline in the prices upon the creek to-day, and the market may be quoted at a stand still, though a shade weaker feeling was perceptible and in some cases the bids of buyers were at a decline of 5c from those yesterday. Upon the lower creek $3 90@4 00 was bid, the latter principally for June quantities; $105 was the price generally asked in this locality; on upper creek $3 85 was the best offer made; sales were made at this figure though $8 80 was only offered by several parties. The market was quiet and unchanged.

SALES.

1,000 bbls upper creek	$3 85
500 bbls upper creek	3 85
400 bbls upper creek	3 85
200 bbls upper creek	3 85
500 bbls Petroleum Center	4 05
500 bbls Petroleum Center	4 05
1,000 bbls Factory Farm	4 05
500 bbls Rouseville	4 00
500 bbls Rouseville	4 00

NEW YORK, June 25.—Closing on the 25th.—Crude—Quiet. Inactive and dull. Refined—Refined—very dull trade, with prices weak and unsettled; sales 1,000 bbls S. W. for June, 28½c, and 500 bbls do for balance of year, 27½c. Philadelphia delivery—sales 1,000 bbls for November and December at 27c. On creek sales are 2,500 bbls, part at $3 85.

TITUSVILLE, June 25.—Market weaker and unchanged in prices; lower creek $3 90@4 00; upper $3 85.

PETROLEUM CENTER, June 25.—Market quiet and not much doing, at $4 00@4 05.

ROUSEVILLE, June 25.—Market very dull; no transactions reported, Yet, We think about $3.

SHAMBURG, June 25.—Market very quiet and prices lower at $3 80@3 85 on the road and $3 90 @3 95 at the wells.

PLEASANTVILLE, June 25.—Market very dull; not over $3 50 bid at the wells; $3 70 asked.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25.—Market steady and unchanged, prime light straw to white 29¼@29½c; standard white 28½@28¾c. Crude 18@18½c.

NEW YORK, June 25.—Market dull and prices unchanged.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

NEW YORK, June 25.—Closing market—Crude 17¾@18c, and dull. Refined steady at 28¾c for A1; the rule as a contract of 200 bbls July at 28½c; Philadelphia—no sales; June 28½@28¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25.—Market quiet; prices steady and unchanged except for June, the bulk of which sold at 28½c, with 28¾c bid at the close; July 28½@28¾c; August 27¾@ 28c ₰ gal.

PETROLEUM CENTER, June 25.—Market dull and weak; nothing doing; buyers at 4; sellers at 4 05@4 10; no transactions to-day.

TITUSVILLE, June 25.—Market very quiet, with some sales at 3 85@3 90; not much disposition shown to operate.

TIDIOUTE, June 25.—Market weak at 3 85 bid.

HOUSEVILLE, June 25.—Market dull and quiet; sales small at 4 00.

OIL CREEK, June 25.—Market quiet and dull; at creek, $4 00@4 10; Oil City, $4 35@4 40.

PLEASANTVILLE, June 25.—Market quiet and dull; offerings $3 70@3 80.

Crude Oil Receipts by A. V. R. R.

Lockhart, Frew & Co. 963 bbls crude to Lockhart, Frew & co; Peerless Oil Works, 840 bbls to Duncan, Tack Bros, 960 do do to Hackett; Fisher Bros, 80 do do to Young, Waring & King; 160 do do to Goldrick; Star Oil Works, per O C and A R R 76 do do.

Receipts of Oil by Railroad.

Lockhart, F & Co	160	Young	80
Duncan	820	Goldrick	160
Lockhart, F & Co	960	Star Oil Works	76
Hackett	960		
Total			2,196

Oil Shipped East by W. P. R. R.

Fulton, Marvin & Co 153 bbls ref to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Phœnix Oil Co, 311 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Chicora Petroleum Company, 567 bbls ref to Tack Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Equitable Oil Co, 265 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

J C Kirkpatrick, 95 bbls refined to Tack Bros, Philadelphia.

W G Holdship, 103 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Jas M Riter, 151 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

J C Kirkpatrick, 97 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Pennock & Benson, 50 bbls ref to J C David & Co, Philadelphia.

Clinton Works, 414 bbls refined to Tack Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

B W Morgan, 200 bbls refined to Tack Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

M Eldridge & Co, 250 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Jas M Riter, 207 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

M Keehler & Co, 200 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

H Keehler & Co, 200 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

J A McKee, 200 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

McKelvy & Bros, 99 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

J M Reiter, 107 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Total shipments Refined for day | 3,622 bbls.

No shipments of Crude west.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, June 25, 1870.

General Review.

The market, as compared with the previous week, was a slight improvement so far as regards numbers, quality and price. There was an increase of 70 cars of stock over that of the week ending June 18, yet, with the sales to supply the home market and the shipments to Philadelphia and other points east, the whole of the hand was disposed of, or, in dealers' parlance, "the yards were cleaned." As a general thing the cattle, sheep and hogs offered were of a better class than those of the previous week—heavy cattle, in particular, being abundant.

On the whole the market was a live'y one, buyers and sellers alike seeming pleased with the result. Butchers do not buy heavily this warm weather, only enough to supply their customers from day to day. Still a very number of animals must be slaughtered weekly to meet the wants of a large city like Pittsburgh.

The following are the reported sales since our last, with the weight and price, from which the reader will see at a glance the state of the week's doings in the line of cattle, hogs and sheep.

ARRIVALS OF STOCK.

The following cars freighted with cattle, horses, mules, hogs and sheep were received from the Wess since Wednesday last:

	Cars.
Cattle	79
Horses	12
Mules	2
Hogs	69
Sheep	27
Total	181

CATTLE, SHEEP AND HOGS.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co made very heavy sales during the week, of which we give the following, omitting very small lots:

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Holmes, L & G	Imboff & Co	42	40	3½
Holmes, L & G	Vockler & Co	18	39,692	3¾
Holmes, L & G	Williamson	20	17,900	3¾
Holmes, L & G	Williams & Cowan	40	2,275	4 50
Holmes, L & G	Williams & Co	43	2,793	4 50
Holmes, L & G	Pidcock	59	5,200	4 00
Holmes, L & G	Pidcock	469	188,250	5 00
Holmes, L & G	Imbrie & Co	140	12,800	4 00
Holmes, L & G	Gilchrist & Co	183	17,640	4 00
Holmes, L & G	Glover	40	3,600	4 00
Holmes, L & G	Pearce	119	8,800	4 00
Holmes, L & G	Williams & Co	73	6,570	4 00
Holmes, L & G	R. Davis	97	21,360	4 00
Holmes, L & G	Voeltzer & Bro	109	21,800	4 00
Holmes, L & G	Kleman & Auil	87	20,270	4 75
Holmes, L & G	Pearce	90	6,000	4 00
Holmes, L & G	Watson, h	5	1,170	4 00
Holmes, L & G	A McCaffrey, h	84	216	4 75
Holmes, L & G	Gilbert & Co, h	81	34,500	5 12
Holmes, L & G	Lewenstein, c	1	1,310	5 12
Holmes, L & G	Watson, h	40	9,320	4 75
Holmes, L & G	W Hinds, s	109	9,860	2 62
Holmes, L & G	Cruthers & R, c	51	17,681	5 00
Holmes, L & G	Cruthers & R, c	41	30,992	5 00
Holmes, L & G	Cruthers & R, c	41	30,992	4 95
Holmes, L & G	Cruthers & R, c	21	15,995	5 00
Holmes, L & G	W Ewing, c	27	20,250	5 00
Holmes, L & G	Klemans & A, c	20	19,780	4 90
Holmes, L & G	Pidcock & E, h	156	28,150	4 90
Holmes, L & G	McCarle, c	24	18,170	5 00
Holmes, L & G	T Lamb, c	34	42,330	7 65
Holmes, L & G	Grier & W, s	39	18,715	2 75
Holmes, L & G	W Hedges, h	4	1,310	2 75
Holmes, L & G	W Hodge, s	35	9,800	2 75
Holmes, L & G	Uhlmen, c	56	41,300	7 85
Holmes, L & G	Watson, h	44	11,990	4 87
Holmes, L & G	Masten, c	109	114,620	8 25
Holmes, L & G	Watson, h	27	6,480	4 87
Holmes, L & G	Jos Pearce	103	8,500	4 85
Holmes, L & G	A Watson	25	1,235	4 90
Holmes, L & G	Klemans & A, c	9	8,990	7 75
Holmes, L & G	W Ewing, c	57	51,300	8 00
Holmes, L & G	Voetter & B	23	1,900	5 00
Holmes, L & G	Grier & W, s	273	127,060	8 50
Holmes, L & G	Klemans & Auil	7	7,640	8 50
Holmes, L & G	J Roth	37	37,618	8 00
Holmes, L & G	Watson, h	58	13,660	4 90
Holmes, L & G	Roth, c	21	19,110	8 00
Holmes, L & G	Landis, c	21	18,900	8 00
Holmes, L & G	Imhoff & Co, h	246	6,340	5 00
Holmes, L & G	Pidcock, h	23	18,180	4 90
Holmes, L & G	Zarwick, c	174	1,970	4 00
Holmes, L & G	Watson, h	57	13,300	4 90
Holmes, L & G	E Nonnes, c	57	58,200	8 00
Holmes, L & G	Swenney, c	37	31,300	8 00
Holmes, L & G	Pidcock, c	214	16,230	7 50
Holmes, L & G	Watson, h	41	10,250	4 90
Holmes, L & G	Roth, h	44	41,000	8 37
Holmes, L & G	H Davis, h	100	19,000	5 00
Holmes, L & G	M Keyh, h	100	19,800	5 00
Holmes, L & G	Gilchrist & Co, h	81	22,500	5 00
Holmes, L & G	Gilchrist & Co, h	84	22,260	5 00
Holmes, L & G	Williams & Co, h	74	21,760	5 00
Holmes, L & G	Pidcock, h	23	18,180	4 90
Holmes, L & G	E H Davis, h	29	5,800	5 00
Holmes, L & G	Duff's Co, h	73	14,600	5 00
Holmes, L & G	E H Davis, h	77	5,890	5 25

Hogs.

Weighmaster Imbrie reports the following number of hogs weighed by him on the days named during the week:

Saturday afternoon, June 18	370
Monday	1,294
Tuesday	477
Wednesday	1,631
Thursday	1,004
Friday	988
Total number weighed	5,326

It will be seen that there is a heavy falling in hogs, amounting to 2,832—the number weighed during the week ending Saturday, 18, being 8,158.

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK

Report the following as their sales of cattle, sheep, and hogs:

Cattle.

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price
Hazlewood & B	A McGarvey	19	22 100	$4 20
Hazlewood & B	Martin & L	29	19,550	6 87
Hazlewood & B	Imhoff & Co	58	11 820	9 15
Hazlewood & B	Pidcock & Co	22	2,960	8 80
Hazlewood & B	S Smith	15	3,040	8 85

Sheep.

Hazlewood & B	Wm Hill	188	15,190	5 30
Hazlewood & B	Pidcock & E	116	10,440	5 00
Hazlewood & B	Pidcock & Co	200	15,900	5 00
Hazlewood & B	Pidcock & E	100	8,000	5 00
Hazlewood & B	Auil & Myers	308	15,640	4 50
Hazlewood & B	E H Davis	229	16,420	3 75
Hazlewood & B	E H Davis	200	16,000	5 00
Hazlewood & B	J C Loyd	182	9,442	5 30

S. SMITH

Gives the following as his sales of sheep:

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
S Smith	J J Taylor	237	18,170	$5 25
S Smith	J J Taylor	49	4,170	5 25
S Smith	J J Taylor	230	17,440	4 75
S Smith	H Davis	200	15,000	5 00
S Smith	E H Davis	171	13,680	4 75
S Smith	E H Davis	200	15,000	5 00
S Smith	J Heil	132	9,840	4 87
S Smith	J Heil	49	3,430	4 87
S Smith	J Hall	9	810	4 62
S Smith	Pidcock & Co	38	9 head	2 50

CHARLES GRIER & WILLIAMSON

Made the following sales during the week:

Sold by.	Sold to.	No.	Weight.	Price
Orr & Williams	H Gilmhoff & Co	25	4,870	$6 00
Orr & Williams	H Gilmhoff & Co	172	43,500	9 25
Orr & Williams	Ely Davis	25	5,830	9 25
Orr & Williams	Voetter & B	23	1,900	5 00
Orr & Williams	H Gilmhoff & Co	83	19,240	9 12
Orr & Williams	Ely Davis	49	11,760	9 00
Orr & Williams	H Gilmhoff & Co	83	19,

The Daily Commercial.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 25, 1870.
SENATE.

Mr. HOWARD, from the Select Committee on the petition of Davis Hatch, in connection with the Dominican treaty, submitted a written report, with the testimony taken in the case, recommending the indefinite postponement of the subject.

Mr. SUMNER said he would during the day present the views of the minority of the Committee, consisting of Messrs. Ferry, Vickers and himself. He subsequently introduced a resolution relative to the complaints of Davis Hatch against the Dominican Republic, which was laid over and ordered to be printed.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the Bankrupt Bill was submitted and adopted.

The resolution from the Committee of Foreign Relations on Cuba was taken up, and Mr. CASSERLY continued his remarks, when the subject went over, as the House naturalization bill was taken up.

Mr. DRAKE, referring to the alleged enormous frauds at the elections in New York city, predicted a general civil war as the result of the success of a candidate for the Presidency elected by that vote.

Messrs. SAULSBURY and VICKERS followed against the bill.

Mr. BAYARD also spoke against the bill, which was then postponed, upon condition of its being then finally disposed of.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. POLAND, from the conference committee on the bill to amend the bankrupt law, made a report, in which it was agreed to apply only to some technical points of the law.

Mr. CONGER introduced a bill to encourage the building of ships for the foreign trade. Referred.

The Senate bill to change the boundaries of land districts was passed.

Mr. MORRELL, of Pennsylvania, asked leave to report from the Committee on Pacific Railroads the Senate bill granting the right of way through public lands to the Midland Pacific Railroad. Objected to. Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont.

Mr. DIXON reported back the Senate bill to reorganize the Marine Hospital service, and to provide for the sick and disabled seamen, changing the dates from May to August. The amendments were agreed to, and the bill passed. Also, Senate bill to incorporate the National Bolivian Navigation Company.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on sundry civil service appropriation bills, the pending question being on the motion to strike out the item of $9,067 for the completion of the main central building of the Columbia Institute for the Deaf and Dumb. Negatived.

The New York and Boston Postoffice matters were arranged by the adoption of an amendment authorizing the Postmaster-General to enter into a contract for the said buildings in advance of an appropriation of money sufficient to complete the same, in accordance with the provisions in said act concerning appropriations. The amendment was agreed to.

A motion by Mr. WELLS was ruled out of order for an appropriation to the Custom House at St. Louis.

On motion of Mr. FERRY, an appropriation of $5,000 was made for the Beacon Light at Black Lake harbor, Michigan.

After disposing of fifteen pages of the bill, being half of it completed, the Senate amendments to the bill to revise, consolidate and amend the patent and copyright laws were nonconcurred in and a committee of conference ordered.

The Senate's amendments to the Buffalo bridge bill were concurred in.

The death this morning of David Heaton, member from North Carolina, was announced by Mr. COBB, of North Carolina, and after the customary eulogies and the adoption of resolutions, including one providing for a committee of five members to attend the funeral as a token to the National Cemetery at Newbern, North Caroline, House adjourned.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The Freight War—*Cattle One Dollar per Car*—Consolidation in California, &c.

CINCINNATI, June 24.—Z. F. Smith, President of the Cumberland and Ohio Railroad, is here, asking Cincinnati for one million dollars towards the building of the road to Nashville. A committee was appointed in the Chamber of Commerce to consider the matter.

BUFFALO, June 25.—The fight between the New York Central and Erie Railroads on the reduction of freights is confined exclusively to cattle and live stock. Freights on general merchandise is not affected, the Erie road having an accumulation of freight here, and both roads having all they want.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 24.—The Central and Western Pacific Railroads have been consolidated, under the name of the Central Pacific.

It is expected that the Pullman trains on the Central Pacific road will be discontinued after July 7th.

S. J. Elliott has sued Ben Holladay and C. C. Temple Emmett for two millions, for alleged misrepresentations of the value of the copartnership property in the Oregon and California railroads.

NASHVILLE, TENN., June 23.—Bills were introduced in the Senate to-day to require the Attorney General to bring suit against the officers, agents, directors, and stockholders of several Tennessee railroads, to recover the amount of State bonds alleged to have been fraudulently issued and misapplied, and enjoining the president, directors, and stockholders of the Tennessee and Pacific Railroad Company from disposing of the road, as leased to them, disclosing the forfeiture of the right of said road, under the general railroad improvement law of 1852, making the aforesaid parties individually liable for the bonds.

NEW YORK, June 25.—The Erie Railway has issued orders equivalent to prohibiting Morris and Essex trains from passing through the Bergen tunnel. The latter disregards them to-day. Trouble is apprehended next week. The Presidents of the companies are at the tunnel to-day, and for a time violence was apprehended.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY.

The Commencement Exercises

The commencement exercises of this institution were held in the large drill hall of the Academy on the intersection of Penn and Main streets, which has been tastefully decorated for the occasion, and a large audience filling the hall to its utmost capacity, greeted the youthful orators and aspirants for academic honors. A large number of prominent gentlemen occupied the platform with Governor Pollock and other members of the Trustees.

The following programme was observed in the delivery of the orations:

Prayer. Music. Salutatory oration, "The Temple of Fame," by Wm. Tillman, Detroit, Michigan. Oration, "Eureka," by James H. Willock, Pittsburgh. Oration, "The Elements of National Prosperity," by Thomas B. Bear, Pittsburgh. Music. Social science oration, "The Chinese among us," by James H. Bagaman, Pittsburgh. Oration, "The Inquisition," by Harry G. Mukin, New York city. Oration, "Seeing and Observing," by Charles D. Foster, Pittsburgh. Music. Ancient classical oration, "Julius Cæsar," by Charles Dutton, Chatham, Ontario. "Self-Reliance," by W. E. Butler, Charleston, S. C. Oration, "Gideon's Victory," by John S. Stager, Pittsburgh. Biographical oration, "George Peabody," by Chas. B. Grant, Philadelphia. Oration, "Self-Government," by Ellis Morrison, New Castle. Oration, "Devotion of Both," by Robert W. Stewart, Pittsburgh. Music. Historical oration, "The Bible and its Enemies," Charles E. Hyatt, Chester. Valedictory oration, "Misery," by C. D. Addit. Hornelsville, N. Y. Music. Conferring degrees. Benediction. Music.

It will interest citizens of Pittsburgh to know that about one half the orators were from our own city. The warm and hearty applause which greeted the orators as they proceeded with and concluded their respective efforts with the high encomiums passed upon them by Governor Pollock at the close of the valedictory, offered the best indications that their efforts were appreciated as well as successful.

The degree of Civil Engineer was conferred upon the graduating class of eight cadets by the Board of Trustees, through Gov. Pollock, who gave some most timely advise to the young men just starting out in life.

Immediately following these exercises the battalion was called to attention and for nearly an hour entertained an audience of several thousand in company and battalion drill, in review and dress parade and artillery exercises. The firing of a national salute which was done with admirable precision closed the exercises of the day.

It is worthy of note that though the building occupied by the corps at present has been completed but two years, a large addition is now in course of erection to accommodate the wants of the institution. From Pittsburgh alone thirty cadets or more have been engaged in their high academic studies during the year. A number larger probably than are in any other institution outside of our own city.

TAKING WATER.

A Novel Railway Invention—Its Adoption by the Hudson River Railroad Company—A Fast Train Through to New York Without Stopping.

[From the Poughkeepsie Eagle.]

The Hudson River Railroad Company have just adopted the English method of giving locomotives water, a method at once novel and very efficient. The company recently constructed at Montrose station, a trough in the center of the track, 1,200 feet in length, fifteen inches in depth, and eighteen inches wide, and caused it to be lined with sheet iron, heavily tarred. This trough is perfectly straight throughout the entire 1,200 feet. A short distance to the north and east of it is a spring which supplies it with water, the trough holding 16,000 gallons, which can be let into it at will.

Locomotive No. 33 was next taken from the road and put in the trough, where, in a quiet manner, skilled mechanics soon fitted her out with an ingeniously formed pipe, curling from the main body of the engine, and down through the latter to a position inside of the blind tanks, where they form a half circle, and at the end of which is the nozzle, which just points the way the engine goes. Fastened to this nozzle is an iron hook, which connects with a bar from a point near the fireman's box, by which, when the locomotive comes to the trough, the nozzle or pipe can be dropped instantaneously into the water, while the train is running at the rate of forty miles an hour. The nozzle sinks to only a depth of two inches in the trough, yet even at that depth, when the one thousand feet is passed over one thousand six hundred and thirty-four gallons of water will be found in the tender.

The first experiment in taking, or as some of the engineers say, "nicking the tender," occurred yesterday morning. The locomotive dashed over the trough, struck it in the trough, at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour. As the nozzle struck the water, the fluid rushed into the tender with a force like a young Niagara, and when the trough was left behind the tender was found his tender full.

Every movement was smooth as silk, and the locomotive, later in the afternoon, was attached to the New York special, which left Poughkeepsie at 2:15 P. M., which train proceeded to New York without stopping anywhere, a feat at once novel and gratifying, never dreamed of in the future. It is next proposed to locate a trough between Catskill and Hudson, and points in the Central road, so that in time, and shortly by this process of stopping nowhere for water, may run through to Albany in forty-five or forty-six hours. The Hudson River Railroad Company was the first in this country to adopt the important invention, and in fact all others of any consequence. It is indeed one of the greatest inventions of the age, and must come into general use on railroads.

The following anecdote of Beecher has just been made public. It seems he had observed the injustice of obliging men to work on Sunday, and preached a sermon on't. Next day he stopped into conversation with a car driver, while riding down to Fulton Ferry, and asked him if he did not think some plan might be adopted to dispense with the need of running the cars all day Sunday. The driver, being in entire ignorance of the name and nature of his interrogative friend, made a reply:

"Yes, sir; I think there might, for there's no hope of it, so long as they keep Dr. Beecher's theater open in Brooklyn. That—I mean Beecher theater open in Brooklyn, drives have to run to accommodate them. It is also necessary to add that the driver's remark is necessary to add that the driver's remark was considered so [illegible] he told of it himself.

CITY MATTERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Cheese, Cheese—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Pure Teas and Coffees—E. B. Freeman.
Agents Wanted—A. M.
Office Desk for Rent—Arrott & Lockhart.
For Assembly—James Onslow.
Drugs—McCarran & McKennan.
Information Wanted—B. Perkins, Jr.
Belting and Hose for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Vegetable Oils—Chas. Abel.
Scotch Biscuit—Marvin.
For Pic Nics—Frost's Grove.
Pittsburgh Female College—Concert
Lectures—Second Presbyterian Church, June 27th and 28th.
Special Bargains—Morganstern & Co.
Floral Oil—Chas. Abel.
Patent Sewing Crib—Lemon & Weise.
Cream Ale—Pier, Dannals & Co.
Roofing—B. Lupton & Co.
To the Liquor Trade—Littell & Mechling.
Jewelers—John Stevenson's Sons & Co.
Notice—Vigilant Steam Fire Co.
Settlement's Notice—Jacob H. Walter.
Pug Watches—Bailey & Co.
French—S. A. M.
Machine—Pittsburgh Grain Elevator Co.
Executor's Notice—John Taggart.
Upholsterer Wanted—Ohio Furniture Co.
Partner Wanted—Parigot.
House for Rent—John A. Wightman.
Clothing—Gray & Logan.
Upholsterers—E. Edmundson & Son.
Important for Families—Old Tea House.
The Living Machine—Hostetter's Bitters.
Neither Poppy—Pier, Dannals & Co.
Do You Sail for Europe—T. H. Rattigan.
Paper Sacks—Godfrey & Clark.
The Glass of Fashion—Ramsley's.
Immense Clothing Store—Uling, Follansbee & Co.

THE COMMERCIAL, on and after to-day, will be regularly served in Lawrenceville, Hatfield and Bloomfield by Mr. John Koch.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Armstrong, J. R., Urbana	3
Hart, O. S., Mt. Union, O.	3
McDonald, Jennie E., St. Louis, Mo.	3
Packard, E. B., Bridgewater, Mass.	3

FORRESTERS.—A lodge of this order, the first one instituted west of the mountains, is, we learn, to be organized in this city.

FORTUNATE.—Francis Ottey, taken up drunk on Saturday night, had nearly $300 in his clothes. A fortunate arrest, indeed.

GOVERNOR GEARY.—Governor John W. Geary left for Harrisburg at three o'clock on Saturday.

THE GRAND JURY.—This body visited the County Home on Friday, and on Tuesday they will inspect the Workhouse.

BATTALION TO BE ORANIZED.—A battalion of Duquesne Grays is to be organized as a Thursday evening. A major and adjutant will be selected.

Y. M. S. L.—The Young Mens' Sodality Library have arranged for the holding of a picnic in the fifth ward, at McFarld's Grove, for the benefit of the library.

A RARE LUXURY.—The Red Orange of Malta syrup makes the most refreshing beverage in use. Sold only at the Commercial Drug Store fronting the corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street.

COUNCILS.—To-day the city fathers will assemble in regular monthly session. Capt. Cooper would do well to have the Council Chambers opened early this morning in order that they may be cool.

A FAST TRAIN.—It is stated that on and after the Fourth of July a fast train will be run on the Connellsville Railroad, between Uniontown and Pittsburgh, stopping only at Connellsville, West Newton, McKeesport and Hazelwood stations. The time will be three hours, including stoppages.

NEARLY SUFFOCATED.—Fred. Brinker was nearly suffocated in an excavation made on Fifth avenue, on Saturday, to disconnect the valves and pipe at the Old Diamond. Officer Gumbert rescued him in time to prevent the accident being attended with fatal consequences, but he was much before he revived from the effects of the gas.

ORGANIZED.—At Morris Hall, on Saturday night, the Odd Fellows' Belief Association No. 2 of Allegheny county, organized with the following officers for the ensuing year: President, John W. Haney, Vice President, W. C. McEwen, Secretary, Robert Wray, Jr., and Treasurer, Edward T. Hudspeth. Thirteen lodges were represented. Another meeting will be held at the same place on Saturday, July ninth.

SENT BACK.—Alex. McCreery was arrested and sent back to Monongahely City, on Saturday morning, a telegram from that place being the authority for it, for entering the dwelling of a horse beionging to a livery stable in Monongahela City, on Sunday, and then decamped from the office. Their offense was selling liquor on Sunday.

CONFIDENTIAL.—The colored confidence men who lately flourished a colored Indian in this city, the other day, "done" a colored farmer named Bladen, residing near Erie, to the amount of $1,500. They are still on their travels.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—Martha Jane Hidey, eleven years old, left her home, No. 81 Fountain street, Friday morning, and has not been seen or heard from since. She wore a plaid dress and white bonnet with red lining when she left home.

BISHOP BOWMAN INSTITUTE.—The Commencement exercises of the Institute will take place this morning at 10 o'clock, at St. Peter's Church, Grant street. The Rev. W. H. Robertson will deliver an address to the young ladies. The friends of the Institute are invited to be present.

FIRE DEPARTMENT CHANGES.—The following changes have been made in the department: Jacob McLaine, to the Vigilant in the place of William Alexander resigned; William Reede to Hook and Ladder No. 1; William Feil to Hook and Ladder No. 2; Edward Duquesne, and John McWilliams to the Eagle.

TAKEN OVER.—Sheriff Fleming on Saturday conveyed the following prisoners to the Penitentiary: Wilz, Cramer and Daft, sentenced four years each for highway robbery; John Shoewalter, two years; J. P. Hays, four years for forgery; Spoelting, Charles Hood, three years for larceny.

ANNUAL EXAMINATION.—The annual examination of candidates for admission to the High School will take place this morning at nine o'clock in the Grant sub-district school. Candidates must present a certificate, signed by a School Director, that they are actual residents of the city.

THE office of inspector of illuminating gas and gas meters for this county, located on the corner of Twenty-third and Penn streets, in the Twenty-first ward, will be opened for examination by the public on Wednesday and Thursday of next week. Business will begin in the office on the 1st of July.

SENDING your *past due* claims for collection to the collection department of the Mercantile Agency, 63, 65 and 67 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh—R. G. Dun & Co., proprietors. Legal department, Reed, Johnston & Jackson, Attorneys. The largest mercantile collecting agency in the North American Continent. George W. Brock, Manager. 83:w

PATENT FURNACES.—Attention is directed to the advertisement of Messrs. Meisenger, Marshall & Co., the proprietors of the Franklin Foundry, on Nineteenth street, whose office is at No. 5 Virgin alley. The firm manufactures the celebrated fuel saving and smokeless patent furnaces, which are among the most popular furnaces in use.

CONGESTION OF THE BRAIN.—Mrs. Mary Ann Foreman, residing on Second avenue, above Ross street, died suddenly on Friday evening of congestion of the brain. Coroner Clawson held an inquest on Saturday, a verdict in accordance therewith being rendered. She was sixty-nine years of age.

WILBERFORCE COLLEGE.—Yesterday quite a number of prominent persons residing here about, left for Xenia Ohio, to attend the commencement exercises of Wilberforce College this week. Senator Revels, who will also be there, intends coming directly to Pittsburgh at the close of the week.

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